

U.S. Language on Beirut: Echoes of Vietnam and Iran

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As the Reagan administration laments the withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Beirut, it also seems to have started to distance itself psychologically from the turmoil in Lebanon.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz was asked yesterday whether he could see any light at the end of the Lebanon tunnel.

"I can't resist using that old image that the light you see at the end of the tunnel may be the train coming towards you," he replied. "The situation in Lebanon is marked by violence, and is in no way satisfactory and not at all what we have been trying to help bring about."

Mr. Shultz added: "The twists and turns in Lebanon are such that it is very difficult to predict. Just as we work on things and they seem about to jell, then our hopes are dashed."

He said it was possible that "at this unpleasant in turn, something positive may develop, if people get fed up enough with the conditions under which they exist."

But it was clear that Washington, for the moment at least, is letting the Lebanese and other Arabs take the lead to bring some order to the situation.

After meeting with President Ronald Reagan yesterday morning, Mr. Shultz left Washington for a weekend in the Bahamas, a move that would have been inconceivable if the administration thought it

could accomplish anything constructive in coming days.

For the moment, the initiative has been seized by Saudi Arabia, which persuaded President Amin Gemayel on Wednesday to accept an eight-point plan, including the cancellation of the May 17 Israeli-Lebanese accord that Mr. Shultz negotiated on the terms for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon.

Administration analysts say they sympathize with Mr. Gemayel's attempt to stay in office in the face of the collapse of his army and the disaffection of his

NEWS ANALYSIS

political allies. But the general feeling at the State Department was that his agreement to the Saudi plan was a desperate move.

Relations with Saudi Arabia are now deeply strained, with the Saudi Arabians conducting their mission independently of Washington and no longer taking U.S. concerns into account. The Saudi Arabians reply that once the United States announced that it was moving the Marines in Beirut offshore without consulting with Riyadh beforehand, there was no obligation to work together with the United States.

In some ways, the atmosphere in Washington is reminiscent of 1975, when the South Vietnamese government of President Nguyen Van Thieu was on the ropes, and of 1978-1979, when the Shah of Iran lost out to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Officials say now, as they did then, that there is little the United States

can do to influence the situation, given the collapse of the armed forces.

Just as officials complained about Mr. Thieu's lack of political leadership and the Shah's vacillations, there is a common theme in remarks now that Mr. Gemayel delayed too long in bringing about effective political changes and that his offers of reconciliation in the last two weeks were too late.

At the White House Thursday, a senior official tried to avoid discussing Lebanon. Asked what could be done in Lebanon, he said that the administration remained committed to seeking broader Middle East solutions. The president had rededicated himself to Middle East peace, he said, when King Hussein of Jordan and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt were in Washington earlier in the week. He would not comment on the Saudi plan, or any other political option left to the Lebanese.

At best, officials predicted, there will be an indefinite partition of Lebanon with the Israelis and the Syrians holding to their lines. Some kind of new government is likely to emerge in Beirut that may or may not include Mr. Gemayel, but that would be beholden to the Syrians.

Mr. Shultz made a statement Wednesday that summed up his personal view of the abrogation of the May 17 accord, which until now had been his most important diplomatic achievement.

Those who would dispense with this agreement must bear the responsibility to find alternative formulas for Israeli withdrawal," he said.

In other words, he was telling the Saudi Arabians, the Syrians and the Lebanese that, if they canceled the agreement by which Israel pledged to pull its forces out of Lebanon, they could not expect the administration to press the Israelis into signing another agreement.

Among the frustrations voiced by those in charge of Middle East policy is the view that if the Syrians had not instigated the latest attack on Mr. Gemayel, which led to the collapse of his armed forces, there was a likelihood that Israel, without waiting for Syria to do the same, would have further pared down its forces in Lebanon, allowing the Lebanese to take over security in southern Lebanon.

"Over time, it was possible that there would have been only a token Israeli force in Lebanon," a State Department official said. "But the Syrians wanted to humiliate Gemayel, us and the Israelis, and they could not wait for events to take their natural course."

The Israelis are now politically as well as militarily entrenched in Lebanon. Not only do they believe that, with the Lebanese Army no longer a viable force, they will have to redouble their own security efforts in southern Lebanon, but they contend as well that Mr. Gemayel's acceptance of the Saudi plan, and Washington's distancing itself from the situation, will be regarded throughout the area as a victory for Syrian intransigence.

"From now on," an Israeli diplomat said, "what Arab country will sign an agreement with us unless Syria approves?"

Syria Rejects Saudi Proposal For Lebanon

Reuters

DAMASCUS — Syria rejected a new Saudi-sponsored peace plan for Lebanon Friday because, Syria said, the plan did not amount to a complete abrogation of Lebanon's troop-withdrawal treaty with Israel of May 17.

An Information Ministry spokesman said in a statement that the eight-point peace plan, already accepted by President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon, was an "open trick."

The spokesman said the peace plan contradicted understandings reached at a reconciliation conference of all Lebanese factions held in Geneva in November.

The proposals also "form an implementation of the May 17 accord, not cancellation," he said.

"These concepts provide for taking security measures that would guarantee Israel's security and call for simultaneous withdrawal of Syria and Israel. These are the most important points embodied in the accord and its appendices, this accord which was rejected by national Lebanese and Arab forces," the spokesman said.

Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam said earlier that the peace plan contradicted understandings reached at the Geneva meeting.

Mr. Khaddam, in a statement reported by the official Syrian news agency SANA, said the Geneva conference agreed that Lebanon's identity was Arab and that the Lebanese government should "consecrate this Arab affiliation in all domains."

"How could the Lebanese citizen exercise his Arabism if he has to put the Israeli enemy on an equal footing with Syria?" Mr. Khaddam asked, apparently referring to the clause on a withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian forces.

In Beirut, battles between the Lebanese Army and militias broke out early Friday evening along the Green Line dividing the Christian east of the capital from the Moslem west.

The fighting followed victories over the army during the last two weeks, seizing control of West Beirut and sweeping government forces off most of a mountain ridge southeast of the capital.

Machine-gun fire and the explosion of heavier weapons resounded over the Green Line.

The flash of gunfire could be seen around Souk el-Gharb, the Lebanese Army's last stronghold in the mountains above Beirut. Army sources said government and opposition forces were exchanging shell-fire.

Political sources said Syria's position on the new peace plan was crucial because only Syria had the influence to force its allies in the Lebanese opposition to accept a compromise with Mr. Gemayel.

One opposition leader, the Druze chieftain, Walid Jumblat,

had already rejected the plan as "too little, too late."

Israel and Lebanon's main Christian militia have condemned any idea of scrapping the May 17 treaty. The Phalangist Lebanese Forces militia said: "Whoever tries by terrorist means or pressure to abrogate it will be working for Syrian interests in maintaining a Syrian presence and Syrian control over Lebanon."

Lebanon's foreign minister, Elie Salameh, said that under the eight-point plan, Lebanon was proposing to scrap the treaty only if there was agreement on the whole of the

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Reagan Tells Marines to Begin Pullout

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan ordered U.S. Marines Friday to begin withdrawing from Beirut to navy ships off the Lebanese coast. About 500 U.S. military personnel will remain in Lebanon, a White House official said.

Larry M. Speakes, the chief White House spokesman, said, "The president has given final approval" to a plan that would remove most of the troops within 30 days from Friday, starting this weekend.

Mr. Speakes said the president made the decision formally in a session with his national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger had prepared a report for Mr. Reagan that outlined the withdrawal timetable. Already, some Marine equipment is being transferred from Beirut International Airport to the ships.

One administration official, who requested anonymity, said that neither the redeployment nor President Amin Gemayel's abrogation of the troop withdrawal agreement signed last May with Israel were signs of failure of U.S. policy in the Middle East.

"Look at what is happening here in the framework of two years of effort," he said. "There have surely been setbacks, bad ones, but I think we have to say that there have been substantial benefits. He cited the withdrawal of the Palestine Liberation Organization from Lebanon, saying, 'It was not until the multinational force went in that the United States was able to broker the departure of 5,000' Palestinians from Beirut."

■ **U.S. Plans Delayed**
Earlier, Richard Halloran of The New York Times reported from Washington:

A senior Reagan administration (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Iran Claims Advances In New Attack on Iraq

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NICOSIA, Cyprus — Iran claimed Friday that its forces had led or wounded 1,100 Iraqi troops in a three-hour battle, as it claimed a major new offensive. The report by Tehran radio reported 2,100 Iraqi casualties in two days of fighting, and said that Iran's forces were in "complete control" of 24 square miles (62 square kilometers) of territory it took in the fighting.

Meanwhile, the Iranian national news agency said troops were shelling the main Baghdad-Basra highway from advancing to within 22 miles (36 kilometers) of the road. On Thursday, the radio said that Iranian troops had broken through Iraqi lines, but gave no details on how far the troops had advanced.

Also Thursday, a senior U.S. official said in Washington that as many as 500,000 troops on both sides were massing around the Iraq-Saudi border, and that "a great deal of heavy fighting may take place along a 100-mile stretch of border."

Truck Protest Uses as Paris Ends Troops

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Truck drivers began a blockade of many of France's main highways Friday as the government deployed paramilitary police, troops, helicopters and bulldozers.

The drivers were protesting a week strike by customs workers at the Italian-French border caused them to lose time, and also seeking a cut in fuel taxes. The drivers of about 3,000 trucks blocked the main autoroute from Paris to the south of France several times, trapping motorists and cutting roads to towns and villages.

More than a million vehicles were expected to travel to and from the ski resorts during the week-end, one of the busiest on the roads. In winter, as school vacations begin and in different regions, all major roads were blocked in 10,000-square-mile (26,000-square-kilometer) region between the Alps and the Italian border.

Some major ski resorts, including Chamrousse and St. Gervais, were cut off and reported running out of gasoline and fresh food. Helicopters supplied Alpine resorts with essential goods and medical supplies.

A senior French official said security forces would clear the highway between Paris and south. Troops were also ordered to clear trucks off the roads.

The drivers' action followed a dispute by French and Italian customs officials that blocked trucks at the French-Italian border.

French had been demanding improved working conditions and Italians better overtime pay. Although customs officers on

sides of the border resumed work Friday, truck drivers went on with their action, demanding a cut in fuel taxes, compensation for time lost by the customs strike and tighter governmental control of the customs services.

The government decided to firm action against the protesters, the president of the "Autoroute Transport Federation," Maurice Votron, said. "The federation has launched an appeal to the drivers to lift the blockade and not let the crisis."

French radio reported drivers began to remove trucks that virtually cut off the Alpine city of Grenoble. But the national road chief, Pierre Mayet, said it took two days for traffic to return to normal.

(Reuters, AP)

But President Saddam Hussein said Friday that Iraq is ready to halt attacks on civilian areas and begin peace talks with Iran, the official Iraqi news agency reported.

Iran has been engaging in a series of retaliatory bombings on population centers.

Mr. Hussein has said before that Iraq is ready for peace, and it was not clear if the latest call was linked to the new Iranian offensive.

The Iraqi agency said Mr. Hussein's offers were made in letters to Ahmed Sekou Touré, president of Guinea and head of the Islamic Conference Organization, and Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India and president of the nonaligned group of nations.

Iraq provided little information about Friday's fighting. The Iraqi agency quoted military officials as saying an Iranian air raid had killed 14 civilians and wounded 12 in a residential area of Ali al-Gharbi, which is in the combat zone.

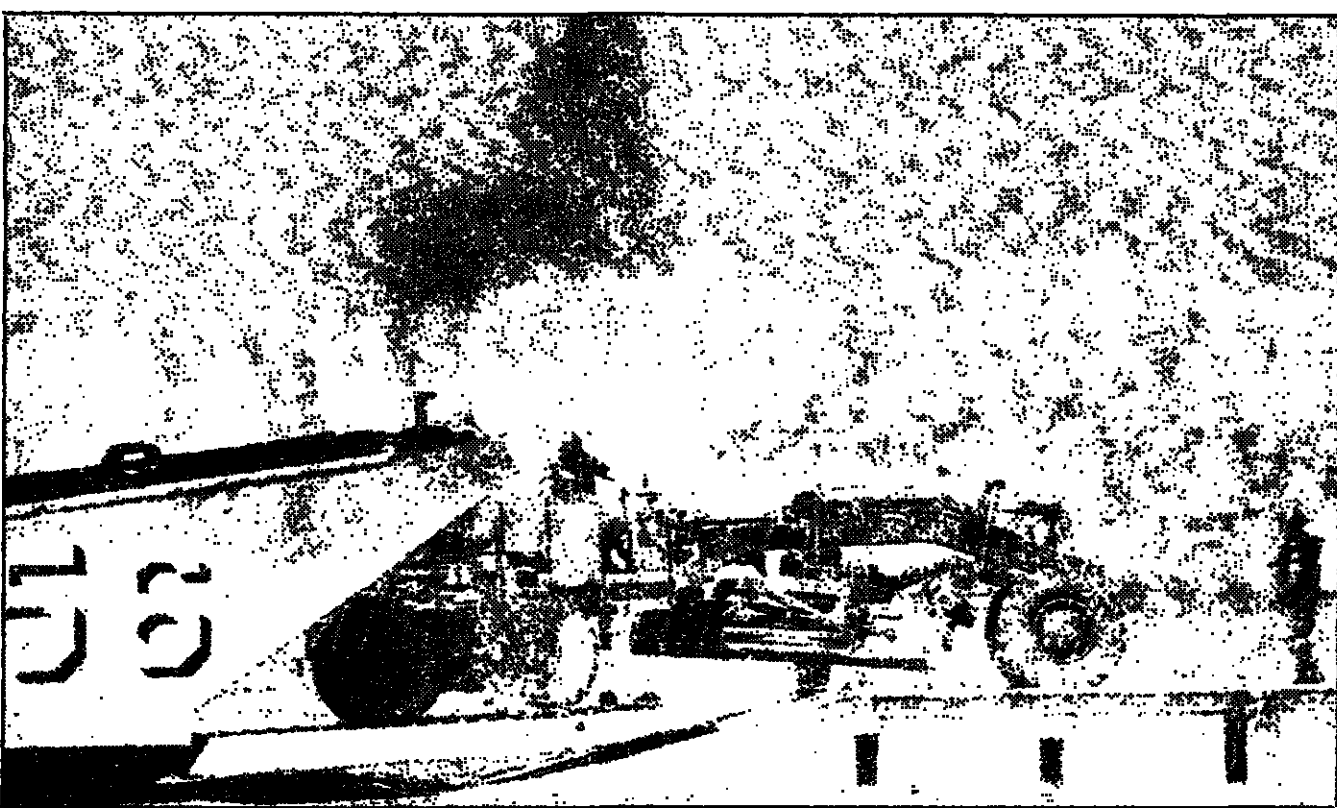
On Thursday, an Iraqi military statement claimed that its army had "crushed" the assault with a counterattack that had routed the Iranians and inflicted heavy casualties.

Neither side permits foreign journalists or neutral observers near the battle zone, and the claims could not be independently confirmed.

Iraq launched its latest offensive in the war with Iraq about midnight Wednesday, both sides reported. The two sides have been fighting since September 1980.

Iranian troops struck along the center of the border, which is about 700 miles long. Iraq has extensive fortifications in that area because its capital, Baghdad, is only 100 miles to the west.

(AP, Reuters)



U.S. marines in Beirut loaded a grader on a floating train on Friday as they prepared to withdraw from Lebanon.

Shamir Says Army to Stay in Lebanon Indefinitely

Reuters

TEL AVIV — As Israeli troops advanced Friday to within 20 miles south of Beirut, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said that the Israeli Army faces an indefinite occupation of southern Lebanon following the defeat of President Amin Gemayel's forces by Moslem militias.

Western military experts here said that the virtual collapse of Mr. Gemayel's rule this week and his abrogation on Thursday of the May 1983 troop withdrawal accord with Israel would delay any withdrawal of Israeli forces.

Mr. Shamir, who is under domestic pressure to withdraw the forces, said in newspaper interviews that the army may have to remain in southern Lebanon to assure the security of Israel's northern border.

But he told the newspaper Ha'aretz that the government still hoped to reduce the number of troops in Lebanon.

Three Israeli ambassadors also said Friday that developments in Lebanon would lead to a prolonged Israeli military presence.

The ambassador to Britain, Yehuda Avner, said in London, "Given the absence of Lebanese forces

who under the agreement were to police the area, we shall have to look to the protection of civilians ourselves."

Yehuda Blum, ambassador to the United Nations, said in New York, "If, indeed, this treaty is going to be abrogated, obviously we cannot then withdraw unilaterally so as to enable the Syrian overlords, the Iranian terrorist groups and others to operate freely again in southern Lebanon and to harass Israel and its civilian population."

Meir Rosenne, ambassador to the United States, said after meeting with Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger in Washington, "The seriousness of the problem is that you suddenly see an agreement abrogated because of terrorist activity of Syria and Iran. And this is a principle that the world cannot accept."

Last week, the army had been planning to withdraw from the Awali River to a line farther south, leaving Sidon and several other heavily populated cities.

But Lebanese state radio reported Friday that Israeli armor advanced to Jijeh near Damour, 20 miles (32 kilometers) south of Beirut, and told the residents through bullhorns that it would protect their evacuation to Sidon.

Most Western diplomats, however, believe that Moscow's real interest now is to resume negotiations on the missiles as soon as possible, to stop the deployments while only a handful of rockets are actually in place and before Russia has to make major commitments to the arms race. It is an issue, moreover, that more than any other would reverse the deterioration of East-West relations.

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Chernenko's Past May Put Détente in His Future

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Western diplomats who have studied Konstantin U. Chernenko's accession to power believe that a convergence of political factors may make Moscow more amenable to improved relations with Washington.

A number of well-placed diplomats feel that the new Soviet leader's pledge to seek a revival of détente could facilitate an escape from the deadlock that developed when Moscow walked out of negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles in November.

The diplomats also feel that Mr. Chernenko, a product of 50 years in the Communist Party apparatus, may be less influenced by the military establishment — with its appetite for new arms and tough pos-

tures — than was his predecessor, Yuri V. Andropov, who held power partly through the support of the armed forces.

These views gained support from the impressions of several Western leaders who met with Mr. Chernenko after Mr. Andropov's funeral on Tuesday. Vice President George Bush's report to President Ronald Reagan, for example, prompted Mr. Reagan to conclude that the new Soviet leader may be ready to search for a more useful dialogue.

The Soviet system, with the importance it places on a show of continuity, precludes any rapid shift in policy, and diplomats cautioned that, apart from the accession of Mr. Chernenko, the rest of the cast in the Kremlin remained unchanged.

But with Mr. Reagan now publicly committed to a search for improved relations, the fact that a new face has come to the fore in Moscow — one closely associated with the détente of the 1970s and untarnished by the disasters of the past 15 months — could at least make it easier for Moscow to disguise a shift in direction.

Whether Mr. Andropov in fact controlled Soviet affairs in the last months of his life, his name was associated with the exchanges over the Soviet shooting down of a Korean airliner, and more importantly with all the threats and warnings Moscow made in its campaign to block deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

Once the missiles were deployed, the Kremlin had little choice but to

abandon negotiations and to carry out the threats of new Soviet deployments, and to insist that talks could resume only if things returned to the way they were before the American rockets went in.

Most Western diplomats, however, believe that Moscow's real interest now is to resume negotiations on the missiles as soon as possible, to stop the deployments while only a handful of rockets are actually in place and before Russia has to make major commitments to the arms race. It is an issue, moreover, that more than any other would reverse the deterioration of East-West relations.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Italian Woman Is Slalom Titlist

Paoletta Magoni, a 19-year-old Italian, swayed her way through swirling fog Friday and outskied the favorites to win the women's slalom at the Winter Olympics in Sarajevo.

Other highlights Friday: In ice hockey, Czechoslovakia beat Sweden, 2-0, and the Soviet Union defeated Canada, 4-0. The Czechoslovaks will play the Russians on Sunday for the gold medal.

Sergei Boulguin of the Soviet Union held off Norwegian and West German rivals as the Russians won the biathlon relay for the fifth straight time.

Two East German sleds were the leaders halfway through the four-man bobsled event, which ends Saturday.

Coverage, Pages 6 and 7.



Paoletta Magoni of Italy could hardly believe it after she won the women's slalom Friday at the Winter Olympics.

China Cracks Down on Party Officials' 'Playboy' Offspring

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

BEIJING — Marshal Zhu De, commander of the Communist army that conquered China, is so revered in the pantheon of revolutionary heroes that a memorial room was built for him in Mao's mausoleum.

But one of the marshal's grandsons, Zhu Guohua, was executed for rape in Tianjin in October, according to Chinese officials. And a report from Hong Kong early this month said another grandson, Zhu Yuanzhao, was spared the death penalty for economic crimes only because some Chinese felt it would insult the marshal's memory to execute two of his progeny.

The punishments were part of an effort to discourage flagrant misbehavior by the children of cadres, or government and party officials

who flaunt a life of privilege in an ostensibly classless society.

As part of the crackdown, a grandnephew of President Li Xianjun was executed in Xian for rape and murder, and the son of Deputy Foreign Minister Yao Guang was arrested in Beijing for smuggling pornography, a Hong Kong magazine reported.

The Chinese press has recently been warning against abuse of family ties. The articles constitute an ingredient of the party's "rectification" campaign, which is intended to weed out radicalism and corruption among China's 40 million party members.

A Central Committee directive issued in October complained about party officials and members who take advantage of their positions to arrange college admission, jobs, residence permits and foreign

travel for their children and other relatives.

The problem is also common in the Soviet Union and other Communist countries, where revolutionary egalitarianism has given rise to a powerful bureaucratic elite. But the children of Chinese officials have a notorious reputation for ignoring the law, damaging the party's credibility among ordinary people.

The young people are called *huan hua gongzi*, a disparaging term meaning playboys. They attend special kindergartens, grow up in spacious homes, ride in cars assigned to their parents and shop at special stores closed to the public.

They get cushy jobs or go on to higher education through the connections of their parents. The Beijing press complains each autumn about chauffeured cars ferrying children of officials to school class-

es while other students use bicycles.

To discourage arrogance by these youths, the official party newspaper, People's Daily, published on its front page last week a letter written in 1949 by Chen Yun, now chairman of the party's watchdog Discipline Inspection Commission, to the son of a fellow revolutionary. Mr. Chen advised the young man, Lu Kai, to "never assume a haughty manner with the people and never break the law."

An editor's note explained that "this letter has immediate significance for the revolutionary education of party members, officials and youth, particularly the children of officials."

People's Daily commended Li Jiamin, a model son of "veteran revolutionaries," who rejected his family connections and went off to serve as a soldier on China's northern frontier.

There is too much entrenched resistance to dismantle the perquisites of power, but the authorities have become less hesitant to prosecute officials' children who violate the law.

The offenses committed by Marshal Zhu De's grandson were known only by rumor until details were published early this month by Cheng Ming, a leftist magazine in Hong Kong with good sources inside the Chinese bureaucracy.

It said that "relevant evidence" charged Mr. Zhu with having raped 30 young women, but that other sources put the number of his victims at as many as 50. He was also accused, with some sons of other ranking officials, of holding "naked dancing parties" to which unsuspecting women were invited, only to be seduced or assaulted.

The magazine said a grandson of Li Xianjun, the brother of President

Li, was recently executed in Xian for raping and then murdering a young woman. President Li went to Xian himself to examine the evidence, then instructed local officials to handle the case without regard for the defendant's family connections, the magazine said.

The government tightened regulations last year that let officials who were retiring pass their securities to their children. This week, People's Daily confirmed that 7,000 officials in the southern province of Guizhou retired in the course of 10 days so that their children could inherit their jobs.

Investigators sent to Guizhou by the party's discipline inspection commission found that 4,000 of the children were totally unqualified. Now parents can give their jobs to their offspring only upon normal retirement, and the children must pass a job examination.

Angola Rejects Role for U.S. On Team to Monitor Truce

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LISBON — Angola will not agree to a U.S. role in a joint commission with South Africa to oversee the emerging cease-fire at its southern border, Angola's state news agency said Friday.

South Africa and Angola agreed Thursday to form a commission to monitor withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola.

The agreement was reached in a ministerial meeting in Lusaka, Zambia. The session was attended by the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester A. Crocker, and Zambia's president, Kenneth Kaunda.

A joint statement said that "a small number of American representatives could participate" in the commission if it were formally requested by South Africa and Angola.

But the Angolan news agency, in a dispatch monitored in Portugal, quoted an unidentified official Friday as saying Angola "will not accept participation of American observers... as the American government is an interested party in any solution to the Namibian conflict and, as such, is not neutral."

South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, is the area of conflict between black nationalist guerrillas and South African troops who control the territory.

At a news conference in London, the head of the Namibian rebel group, Sam Nujoma, pledged Friday to pursue his group's struggle against South Africa despite the cease-fire agreement.

On Thursday, Mr. Nujoma reportedly said he would honor the accord, at least temporarily. But on Friday he said, "SWAPO fights in Namibia itself. The struggle will continue until Namibia is free."

He said that SWAPO, the South-West Africa People's Organization, had not yet seen the terms of the agreement negotiated with U.S. help in the Zambian capital, Lusaka. Mr. Nujoma would not comment directly on the agreement but he said that there was no reason to doubt that SWAPO's political headquarters would continue to function in Angola.

Mr. Nujoma, who is on a tour of West European capitals, met reporters after talks with the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

The Angolan news agency report quoted an official as saying that the United States has supported forces hostile to Angola, apparently a reference to South Africa, and "there is no proof yet that such support has definitively stopped."

The agency report also noted that the United States has no diplomatic relations with Angola. There has been speculation that the latest

proceedings could lead to a restoration of diplomatic ties.

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha, who led the South African delegation at the Lusaka negotiations, also expressed concern about U.S. participation in the commission. He noted that, while the United States had taken part in the meeting, it was not part of the commission.

"This is not another Middle East situation. It is not another Lebanon," he said.

However, Mr. Botha said in Johannesburg upon returning from Lusaka that the agreement was "a very successful, very positive event in the history of southern Africa."

He said "a cease-fire is practically in effect" in the 17-year conflict.

South Africa announced in January that it was withdrawing its forces from southern Angola as a first step toward a cease-fire. South African troops killed about 400 guerrillas and Angolan soldiers in Angola in December and January.

Mr. Botha said the commission could number "a couple of hundred" members, equally divided



South Africa's foreign minister, R.F. Botha, described the cease-fire agreement signed with Angola at press conference Thursday in Johannesburg. With him is South Africa's defense minister, General Magnus Thurland, who also participated in the truce negotiations.

between South Africans and Angolans, who would monitor the withdrawal area in southern Angola.

A date was set for complete South African withdrawal from Angola, Mr. Botha said, but he would not disclose it.

He said Angola had agreed that neither Cuban soldiers nor SWAPO guerrillas would be allowed in the withdrawal area.

But the presence of the estimated 25,000 Cuban soldiers in Angola remained an obstacle to indepen-

dence for Namibia, Mr. Botha said. South Africa and the United States continue to insist the Cubans withdraw before the territory is granted independence, he said.

(AP, Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

La Paz Charges Ex-Ruler With Murder

LA PAZ (Reuters) — The Bolivian congress has decided to bring murder charges against the country's former military ruler, General Luis Garcia Meza, and his interior minister, Colonel Luis Arce Gomez, over death squad killings.

The congress voted unanimously Thursday in favor of a motion by Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora's Movement of the Revolutionary Left and the Socialist One Party, charging both men with responsibility for the murder of eight party officials by death squads in January 1981. The trial of 35 other officials of General Garcia Meza's 1980-81 administration was also demanded, on charges ranging from murder to criminal association and the organization of irregular armed groups.

The whereabouts of General Garcia Meza and Colonel Arce Gomez, who fled to Argentina after Bolivia's return to democracy in October 1982, are unknown. Argentina's newly elected government ordered their expulsion Feb. 6, but they could not be found.

Orlov Being Sent Into Exile in Siberia

MOSCOW (NYT) — Yuri F. Orlov, the founder of Moscow's Helsinki rights monitoring group, has been transferred from a labor camp and is being sent into exile in Siberia, his wife reported Friday. Mr. Orlov's sentence of seven years in labor camp for anti-Soviet agitation was to have ended Feb. 10, when he was to have started the second stage of his term, five years in internal exile.

Mr. Orlov's wife, Irina V. Orlova, said that she had received a telegram Feb. 9 from the labor camp saying that her husband had left Feb. 6 "for the custody of the MVD" in Yakutsk. MVD are the Russian initials for Ministry of Internal Affairs, which oversees police and penal institutions. Yakutsk is an autonomous republic in eastern Siberia whose principal city is also named Yakutsk. The region has been a traditional place of exile in Russian history.

Mrs. Orlov said that she did not know precisely where her husband was bound and that she could only presume that he was headed for the place selected for his period of exile. She said she would learn the name of his place of exile only when she heard from him next. Transit trains for prisoners in the Soviet Union often take as long as two months to reach their destinations.

Korean Air Lines Disciplines Pilots

SEOUL (AP) — Korean Air Lines has shifted at least 10 veteran pilots to ground duties, airline officials confirmed Friday.

The change of duties is part of disciplinary action begun after a KAL Boeing 747 was shot down over the Soviet island of Sakhalin Sept. 1 and stepped up after a KAL DC-10 cargo jet collided with a 12-seat Piper Navajo at Anchorage International airport in December.

"A retraining program has been enforced against pilots, co-pilots and flight engineers and some of them have been replaced by qualified juniors," said airline officials, who declined to be named. An official in KAL's personnel department said two senior pilots were dismissed and several others demoted because of the Alaska incident, which was blamed on human error.

Filipino Opposition Leader Is Jailed

MANILA (AP) — A government prosecutor ordered the opposition leader Salvador H. Laurel jailed Friday, hours after soldiers said they found a gold-plated revolver in his luggage and barred him from boarding a flight to the United States.

Mr. Laurel said the gun was "obviously planted" and accused the government of preventing him from traveling so he would not be able to talk about conditions in the Philippines during his U.S. trip. He refused to post bail. A few hours earlier, the former senator had announced that his coalition would field candidates in the May 14 National Assembly election, even though President Ferdinand E. Marcos had only partially responded to a list of opposition demands.

Meanwhile, an estimated 7,000 people, some carrying anti-Marcos banners, began an election boycott campaign Thursday at Manila's main post office. Former Senator Lorenzo Tamada, 85, told the rally it would be impossible to win an election against Mr. Marcos because Mr. Marcos wouldn't allow it.

NATO Urged to Standardize Gear

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Caspar W. Weinberger, the secretary of defense, said in a report to Congress that the Western allies' air defenses were weakened by a failure to share standard equipment.

Gabriel effectiveness suffered because the North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces lacked the standard and interchangeable equipment to be able to differentiate between enemy and friendly planes, he said in the report submitted to Congress Jan. 31, but made public Thursday. He said the deficiencies would increase when "the enemy" used more complicated electronic measures to jam NATO's electronic defenses.

NATO officials have said that the main difficulty in standardization was the preference of member countries to give defense business to their own national companies and that standardization efforts in the past usually ended in the purchase of U.S. equipment.

Turkey Said to Plan Bosphorus Tunnel

ANKARA (AP) — Turkey plans to link Asia and Europe by railroad through a \$500-million tunnel under the Bosphorus, a U.S. official said in the project said Friday.

The official, Palmer Stearns of the U.S. Agency for International Development, said at a news conference that the tunnel would run from Sogutluceme on the Asian side of Istanbul to Yenikapi, near the central city, on the European side.

The tunnel would be 5.4 miles (8.7 kilometers) long, with just over a mile under the Bosphorus. Traffic crossing the strait that serves as the dividing line between Europe and the Middle East now uses the Bosphorus Bridge. Mr. Stearns said the United States is likely to help fund the project's preliminary studies.

U.S. Panel Condemns Coal Program

WASHINGTON (WP) — Three years of technical errors, confusing procedures and "serious errors in judgment" have thrown the federal coal-leasing program far off track, according to the final report of a special study commission that was to be delivered Friday to Interior Secretary William P. Clark.

The report represents a broad condemnation of the policies under which Mr. Clark's predecessor, James G. Watt, sought to put billions of acres of federal coal under lease as rapidly as possible. It is the work of the panel that Mr. Watt referred to as "a black, a woman, two Jews and a cripple," which eventually led to his resignation.

The department "tended to dismiss the risks of over-leasing and to exaggerate the risks of under-leasing," the report said. "As a result, the department has sought to lease too much coal."

2 Killed in Shootout at Sikh Shrine

NEW DELHI (UPI) — A policeman and a suspected Sikh militant were killed and three persons wounded Friday in a gunfight between Sikhs and police at the Golden Temple in the Punjab state capital of Amritsar, authorities said. The clash brought the death toll to at least 17 in four days of violence in the state.

In New Delhi, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi called an emergency meeting of her cabinet to review the situation in Punjab. More than 200 people have been injured in the clashes resulting from the Sikhs' drive for political and economic autonomy for the northern state.

Federal authorities said religious extremists inside the Golden Temple, the holiest Sikh shrine, opened fire on police while they were on a routine patrol of police posts in the area. But Harmandir Singh Longowal, leader of the Sikh party Akali Dal, said in Amritsar that the police firing was unprovoked and vowed that the government would take the consequences.

For the Record

Elections to local councils in Poland, the first nationwide elections in four years, will begin June 17, the government announced Friday in Warsaw. Parliament passed a law last week that says at least two people must stand for each seat, but candidates must be approved by boards headed by Communist Party officials. (Reuters)

President Jorge Rios of Panama announced the appointment Friday of seven new ministers to his cabinet and assured that presidential elections scheduled for May would be open to all parties. (Reuters)

A security guard was sentenced to six years in jail in London Friday for his part in the theft of £26.3 million (about \$38 million) in gold, platinum and diamonds in November — the largest robbery in British history. The guard, Anthony John Black, 31, was placed under constant protection because he aided police investigations. (UPI)

A South African magistrate on Friday found the management of the state-owned Vryheid Coal and Iron Railway Company responsible for the deaths last September of more than 60 miners at the Hlobane mine in Natal, one of South Africa's worst mining disasters. (Reuters)

A military court in Istanbul sentenced seven leftist militants to death Friday for forming an illegal organization to overthrow the Turkish government. The court sentenced two other persons to 20 years imprisonment because they were under age.

Lebanese Army's Fighting Force Drops to 6,000

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Lebanese and Western military officials estimate that only about 12,000 of the 22,000 combat troops in the Lebanese Army are still loyal to the government of President Amin Gemayel after two major defeats in the last 10 days.

Of these, the sources said Thursday, about 6,000 have been involved in daily combat with the Syrian-backed Druze and Shiite Muslim militias that dealt the defeats.

Loyalist soldiers were said to be grouped in front-line positions or in reserve around the Defense Ministry in suburban Yarz, close to the presidential palace at Baabda. The loyalists are essentially defending the predominantly Christian areas of East Beirut and adjacent positions in the Chuf mountains that protect the presidential palace.

Other army units have either disintegrated or defected to the anti-government militias, or are based in territory beyond the control of the Lebanese government. Army troops are in two Syrian-controlled regions — the Tripoli area, in

northern Lebanon, and the eastern Bekaa Valley.

The root of the army's problems is that it, like Lebanese society, is split along religious lines, with the minority Christians in command.

By Western estimates, the Lebanese Army in the lower ranks is 60 percent Muslim and 40 percent Christian. The officer corps, by contrast, is said to be 60 percent Christian and 40 percent Muslim.

Military sources said that there is only one key front left — at Souk el-Gharb, on a ridge nine miles (14 kilometers) southeast of the capital.

Held by the army's 8th Brigade under Colonel Michel Aoun, a Maronite Christian, the front is critical since it commands a clear line of fire over the presidential palace, over U.S. Marine positions at Beirut International Airport, and over the entire city.

A Lebanese military source reported that the brigade came under fire Wednesday night but was holding its position. Several sources said they thought the anti-government forces might stage an all-out assault next against Souk el-Gharb.

Should the town fall, the officials said, only the urban Christian areas of the capital would remain under the control of the Gemayel government. They said the loss of the town would also place severe strains on loyalist units numbering 3,000 to 4,000 men, most of them Christians, deployed along the Green Line that divides predominantly Christian East Beirut from the mostly Muslim west.

The Lebanese Army suffered its first defeat of the last 10 days on Feb. 6, when a brigade of roughly 3,000 men was overrun in West Beirut by anti-government militias.

Its second defeat came on Tuesday and Wednesday southeast of the capital. There, the 4th Brigade, once considered a crack unit, was routed by Syrian-backed Druze militiamen, who punched through government lines to take undisputed control over an access corridor leading to Muslim sectors of the capital.

One official said the government forces did not have "the right kind of ships to take the equipment out" and were asking "the Americans to help us get it out."

The official said rightist Christian Phalangist militiamen had demanded that the equipment be turned over to them. He also said that the Israeli Army had sent an armored battalion to Sadiyat, apparently to warn Druze militias against further advances toward Israeli-held southern Lebanon.

Reports Were Optimistic

During the 14 months that the U.S. Army trained the Lebanese armed forces, U.S. officers continually sent Washington optimistic reports on the program's progress, according to senior Pentagon and administration officials. The New York Times reported Thursday from Washington.

The officials said most of the reports stressed recruiting success but failed to discuss in detail the doubts and uncertainties many U.S. officers involved with the training had about the Lebanese Army's ability to fight.

Pentagon and administration officials said the failure to include candid assessments might explain the unflattering positive characterizations of the Lebanese Army from President Ronald Reagan and others even as the army apparently collapsed.



A Lebanese Army soldier carries his M-16 rifle through Martyrs' Square on the Green Line that divides Beirut.

Egypt's Universities After Sadat: A Hotbed of Revolt Flickers Out

By David Lamb

Los Angeles Times Service

CAIRO — For 50 years, Egypt's university students were in the front line of opposition to the government, demonstrating, picketing, agitating for reform.

They fanned the flames of revolt against the British and King Farouk in the 1930s and 1940s; they marched against Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1967 to protest his handling of the Six-Day War against Israel and were turned back by police bullets; they rioted to prod President Anwar Sadat into going to war with Israel in 1973. Immediately after his death, in 1981, they turned the campuses into a hotbed of anti-Sadat hatred.

But Sadat's assassination removed a catalyst for protest and drained the students' revolutionary zeal. Today, hardly a murmur is heard from the 600,000 students at Egypt's 179 institutions of higher learning. If the campuses are any sort of barometer of the national mood, President Hosni Mubarak has a lot to be thankful for.

"The fundamentalists were the cause of trouble," Mustafa Abdel Rahman, a director of the High Council of Universities, said recently. "When the students come

here, they are only about 18. They feel lost. Their religious knowledge is very limited, whether Islamic or Christian. It is easy for the fundamentalists to influence them."

According to political analysts, the campus calm reflects the success of Mr. Mubarak's campaign to debilitate the fundamentalist movement in Egypt. The government infiltrated radical Islamic cells and appears to have broken any imminent fundamentalist threat to its stability.

Five Muslim extremists were executed in April 1982 after they were convicted of killing Sadat. Another 300 are on trial, accused of attempting to overthrow the government and turn Egypt into an Iranian-style Islamic state. About 80 percent of the 300 are students.

Egypt has operated in a state of emergency since Sadat's assassination. Nevertheless, most Egyptians outside the universities express their political opinions openly, without fear of reprisal, and the government permits a large degree of dissent in the press.

"One of the reasons the campuses are quiet is because of the economic situation," said Mohammed Monour, a senior studying engineering at Cairo University. "Ev-

eryone is so occupied trying to solve his economic problems that no one has time to think about politics."

"Anyone who rioted now wouldn't get any support. He'd be left out there alone and he'd be arrested alone. This is good but, still, I think it is an unhealthy phenomenon when students don't have any ideas to express."

Cairo University, known in the Middle East as "the mother of Arab universities," looks much different from what it was three years ago, when many of the 96,000 students wore beards and traditional robes, women wrapped their faces and bodies with black veils and fiery political debates swept from the classrooms to the cafeteria.

Now the 76-year-old institution seems as subdued as a New England prep school. No one can enter without a student pass or other appropriate credentials.

Long beards and the "galabiya" flowing robe are prohibited. Women are allowed to wear veils over their hair and shoulders but not to cover their faces. The student unions are barred from discussing politics, and security men, some in uniform and others in plainclothes, are much in evidence.

Egyptian Women Defy Traditions In Joining Police

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Thirteen young women are defying conservative social and religious traditions by studying to become Egypt's first female police officers.

They have been mocked and ridiculed in the media, harassed by their 107 male classmates and questioned by their families and friends. Still, instructors at the police academy say the women have shown perseverance and enthusiasm during their yearlong training, which includes criminal and civil law, self-defense and weapons training.

"We are a living experiment," said Iman Gamal-el-Din, a 23-year-old sociologist. "And we will prove that Egyptian girls can take the hardships and work beside men."

Egyptian society is one of the most liberal in the Arab world regarding the place of women. By law, women must be represented in parliament. Women hold posts ranging from the arts to management and even such male-dominated jobs as taxi drivers.

Major General Sobhy Shaaban, director of the academy, said: "Nearly 70 percent of police work is social work, and they will participate in that sector. I chose for them the work where they would be more efficient than men."

Syria Rejects Saudi Plan For Peace in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

package deal, including an alternative formula for the withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian forces.

"The agreement is not unilaterally abrogated," he said. "The abrogation is part of a package."

Mr. Salem said the eight points of the plan were:

- Carrying out a security plan for a cease-fire.
- Canceling the May 17 treaty with Israel.
- Working out security arrangements in southern Lebanon to guarantee the withdrawal of Israeli troops.
- Discussion of internal political reforms.
- Agreement with Syria on withdrawing its forces from Lebanon.
- Withdrawal of forces to be simultaneous, within three months of reaching agreement with Israel on security arrangements for southern Lebanon.

Reagan Orders Withdrawal Of the Marines From Beirut

(Continued from Page 1)

The official said Thursday that plans for sending more army advisers to Lebanon, delivering more weapons and military equipment and asking Congress for \$300 million in military assistance had been delayed.

Another official, in the White House, asserted that none of the factions in Beirut had any reason to attack the marines as they leave. Under close questioning, however, he acknowledged a risk. Last October, 241 Americans were killed in a suicide attack on Marine headquarters there.

The official said the movement could be completed sooner than 30 days if the situation required a faster move. Mr. Reagan informed Congress of that timetable Wednesday.

The White House official would not disclose the schedule for moving the marines to five ships offshore, citing military security. He also suggested that the commander on the scene would have the authority to make those decisions.

The White House official said he did not know who might replace the marines, who have been on duty at the Beirut airport since September 1982. He suggested it could be a Lebanese internal security force, the Lebanese Army or a United Nations force.

Another official said he did not know whether the 118 U.S. Army trainers who have been instructing

Lebanese soldiers outside of Beirut would stay or leave. Still another official said those instructors had stopped training the disorganized Lebanese Army.

The White House official said that about 200 marines who are not part of the Marine amphibious unit at the airport would remain in Beirut to guard three U.S. Embassy buildings. With diplomats, security assistance managers and others, the official said, about 500 Americans might remain behind.

He said that the marines, however, would not leave any weapons or equipment behind. "They will take everything they own," he said, right down to their ration packs.

But the official said the U.S. fleet of about 25 warships, including the aircraft carrier Kennedy and the battleship New Jersey, would remain off Lebanon. The Soviet Union and Syria have demanded that the ships be moved farther to sea but the official said, "We have no reason to do that."

Another senior official said that the naval commander on the scene, Rear Admiral Jerry O. Tuttle, would retain the authority to order naval gunfire or air strikes if the marines or other Americans were fired on. He also suggested that U.S. firepower would be employed if hostile forces tried to force the Lebanese Army out of Souk el-Gharb in the mountains east of Beirut overlooking the airport.

Moscow May Improve Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

meetings with the Western envoys, Mr. Chernenko made no mention of the missiles, and instead urged serious, equal and constructive talks.

The new leader, to be sure, made no shift in standing Soviet policies, and diplomats agreed that his moderate and cordial tone could have been explained by the circumstances of the moment.

Mr. Andropov, they noted, had acted similarly after Mr. Brezhnev's funeral.

But Pierre Elliott Trudeau, the Canadian prime minister, seemed to express a common feeling when he said at a press conference after meeting with Mr. Chernenko: "Mr. Andropov had pretty well lived up to the threats he had delivered. The question now is how to get back to the talks. Well, there's a new man who's not particularly an Andropov man, who goes back to the days of détente and who doesn't have to go back to old positions."



MITTERRAND IN COPENHAGEN — President François Mitterrand of France, left, meeting Prime Minister Poul Schluter of Denmark during a four-hour visit Friday. Among issues discussed were the budgetary problems of the European Community.

Stone, U.S. Latin Envoy, Quits; Personality Clash With Superior Is Seen

WASHINGTON — Richard B. Stone has resigned as special ambassador to Central America and President Ronald Reagan will nominate Harry A. Shlaudeman, an onetime diplomat in Latin America, to replace him, the White House announced Friday.

The deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said: "Ambassador Stone has indicated he would like to return to the private sector but will be available for his advice and counsel and the president will draw on that."

Mr. Shlaudeman, 57, has served as an assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs and as ambassador to Argentina, Peru and Venezuela during his 29-year career as a diplomat.

More recently, he was executive director of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, a panel led by Henry A. Kissinger, the former secretary of state.

Officials said Mr. Stone would be appointed to another position in the administration. But Mr. Speakes said: "At the moment, we don't see that but he will remain available for advice and counsel."

Differences With Motley

Earlier, Irvin Molotsky of The New York Times reported from Washington: Mr. Stone was said to have offered his resignation, effective March 1, not because of any policy differences between him and the administration but rather because of personality clashes with Langhorne A. Motley, the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

Mr. Motley often referred to Mr. Stone in caustic terms in private conversations with journalists, and the two men are known not to have got along.

Mr. Stone, who could not be reached by telephone for comment Thursday night, was sworn in as the special envoy on June 1.

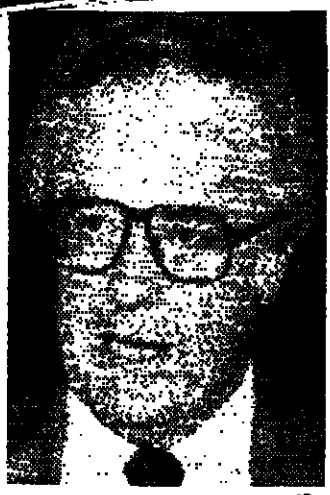
Early in his tenure, Mr. Stone made several well-publicized trips to Central America, seeking to help initiate discussions between the Salvadoran government and anti-government forces, and discussions between the administration and the Sandinista leaders in Nicaragua.

With the Colombian president, Belisario Betancur, acting as an intermediary, Mr. Stone held several discussions with Salvadoran guerrilla leaders in Colombia but never made much progress in getting the two sides to talk.

Mr. Stone has also been the administration's main liaison with the four Latin American nations — Venezuela, Colombia, Panama and Mexico — that have attempted to develop a regional peace plan.

Opponents of administration policies in Congress suggested that his mission was a means of diverting attention from increasing U.S. military involvement in the region.

Mr. Stone said his efforts reflected a serious administration interest in finding diplomatic solutions.



Richard B. Stone



Langhorne A. Motley

Strata Defect Caused Cave-In

U.S. Denies Soviet Claim That Nuclear Test Exceeded Limit

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

LAS VEGAS — Unexpected geological conditions in the Nevada desert caused the ground to collapse over the site of a nuclear test on Wednesday, according to the manager of the Energy Department's nuclear weapons proving ground.

He also strongly denied on Thursday assertions by the Soviet Union that the test had violated a U.S.-Soviet agreement, still not final, to refrain from testing nuclear weapons with an explosive force equivalent to more than 150,000 tons of TNT, or 150 kilotons.

"There's no way in hell that device could have been anywhere near the threshold point," said Thomas R. Clark, operations manager of the test facility, which covers 1,350 square miles (3,500 square kilometers).

Twelve workers were hurt, one of them critically, when the ground gave way beneath them shortly after noon on Wednesday, about three hours after the bomb was detonated in a horizontal shaft 1,368 feet (about 415 meters) underground.

One worker, J.L. Smith, said in a hospital on Thursday: "I felt the earth shake and before I knew it I was standing on my head. We were walking on the ground, and all of a sudden it wasn't there."

The accident was at Rainier Mesa, 93 miles (150 kilometers) northwest of Las Vegas. Officials said no radiation leaked out of the crater that the cave-in created.

Mr. Clark said a panel of specialists would be convened to open an investigation that would take about 45 days. But he said a preliminary evaluation indicated the collapse had apparently been caused by an unexpected weakness in a layer of hard volcanic ash in the geologic structures above the point where the weapon was detonated.

The Energy Department made public a statement, shortly after the test but before the accident, saying the weapon's force was "less than 20 kilotons." The explosive yield of the bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

The question of whether it was actually far more powerful was raised late Wednesday by a University of Nevada seismologist who said the blast had shaken the earth with an energy equivalent to an earthquake measuring 4.5 on the Richter scale of energy release. The seismologist, Walter E. Raymond, speculated that such a seismic event was likely to have been generated by a nuclear weapon of close to 100 kilotons.

On Thursday morning Tass, the Soviet press agency, said the incident was new evidence that the United States was "violating the letter and the spirit" of treaties to which both countries agreed in the mid-1970s. The U.S. Senate has never approved the agreements, but the Reagan administration has pledged it will live up to them and

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Diet Bill Limits Year-End Desserts

Government agencies have a horror of money left in the till at the end of a fiscal year. Unused funds mean refunds to the Treasury and, perhaps, questions from a Congress worried about inflated budget requests.

So the last day of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, often means a spending spree that brings agency balances down near zero.

Last year the Defense Department's year-end shopping bill was a whooper: \$4.2 billion worth of contracts were awarded on that one day, the largest single-day defense expenditure since the end of U.S. fighting in the Vietnam War.

Six of those 234 contracts went to the district of Representative Fortney H. Stark Jr., Democrat of California, a former banker. Despite this good fortune for his constituents, Mr. Stark is asking Congress to stop federal agencies from spending more than 20 percent of their budgets in the last two months of a fiscal year.

"My bill is like a well-balanced diet for these departments, allowing them their meat and vegetables but cutting down on the French pastry at the end of a meal," he says.



Warren E. Burger

Dallas Doesn't Think Pink Stinks

Adlene Harrison, the chairman of a new transportation board in Dallas, got an earful of buses after she suggested that it buy buses painted pink and decked out with rabbit ears, whiskers and buck teeth were not dignified. Riders of the light Hop-A-Buses that have been plying short downtown routes since 1978 say their color and three-foot-high (meter-high) aluminum cars readily distinguish them from regular city buses and leave passengers and onlookers smiling.

One of the drivers, John Reaser, maintains that "You live to be really digging to find something bad to say about a bunny bus." Felicia Humphrey, a courier who takes about 10 Hop-A-Bus rides a day, is also a bunny. "We have all these old buildings," she said, "like to see that big pink thing and those big ears rolling down a street."

Ms. Harrison said she found a bunny buses "stinking" but would yield to the popular will: if the public wants them, we'll let them.

urger Chews Out litigious Lawyers

In a sharp public rebuke to a nation's lawyers, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger of the Supreme Court has chewed out legal profession for what he called was "lex" internal discipline, the filing of "absurd" suits over trivial grievances, "unseemly" advertising in which legal services are peddled as mustard, cosmetics, laxatives and used cars.

The chief justice has criticized attorneys before, but his usual "State of the Judiciary" dress to an American Bar Association convention this month was particularly harsh in tone and language. He said that public's image of lawyers "near the bottom of the barrel" akin to that of journalists and far removed from the "great public image of doctors, examples of 'absurd' litigation that clog the courts, Mr. Burger cited a father's suing a pool board to raise his son's dish grade, and a sports

Breakup of Bell Brings Decline in Phone Service

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Steve Latham, a distributor of Halloween costumes, moved his office in Manhattan recently, here is what happened: First, New York Telephone disconnected the telephone in the old office before the new one was installed, so the business was without a telephone.

Then New York Telephone turned the old telephone line back on again but left it on for 10 days after the new telephone was installed, so calls to the old number were not intercepted by a recorded message giving the new number.

Such problems in dealing with U.S. telephone companies are not new, but their degree and frequency have increased in recent months because of the breakup of the Bell System, according to consumers, corporate communications managers, government officials and even telephone company executives.

The result has been a noticeable decline in telephone service since AT&T splintered into eight divisions Jan. 1. In New York, the Public Service Commission says telephone service has worsened in the last year.

"Everybody recognizes that it's gone down," said Val Bala, president of the Communications Managers Association, a group of communications officials at large corporations.

The main problems nationally have been in getting new lines installed and broken ones repaired. Both jobs now take about twice as long as they did a year ago. While the delays affect both residential and business customers, they have been felt most by businesses.

"If you're putting in a major system with lots of terminals and lots of lines, God help you," said Charles F. Bell, vice president of telecommunications and reservations for the Hertz Corp., whose reservation center is in Oklahoma City.

For those who have not ordered new service or needed repairs, the breakup has meant little change in telephone service quality.

And so far the breakup has not resulted in any physical deterioration of the telephone system. Nationally, there appear to be no noticeable delays in obtaining dial tones, no increase in calls that cannot be completed because of busy circuits and no increase in disconnected calls.

Officials of both the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and of New York Telephone concede there have been some problems but say they are transitory. "Service should be fully normalized in a few months," said D.J. Cullin, a vice president of AT&T.

Many problems result from the confusion caused by the breakup. Services formerly provided by a single company now require the coordination of two, three or even more. Customers report that some orders have been lost in the confusion and shuffling of people and paper through the Bell System.

"The communications between the regulated and unregulated AT&T groups are a little rough," said Jack W. Fetzer, manager of communications for the Lockheed Corp. in Los Angeles.

Mondale Widening Lead Over Rivals in U.S. Poll

By Barry Sussman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Walter F. Mondale continues to enjoy an enormous lead nationwide in the Democratic presidential race, drawing support from more than half of all registered Democrats, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll.

Mr. Mondale is the only one in the field of eight to show any substantial gains since the last Post-ABC News poll a month ago. The second- and third-place candidates, Senator John Glenn of Ohio and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson appear to have lost ground.

The survey, conducted last Monday through Wednesday, also shows Mr. Mondale trailing President Ronald Reagan by a five-point margin in a trial heat among registered voters. That result shows little change from January, when Mr. Reagan led by three points.

Mr. Reagan holds larger leads over other Democratic candidates.

Among registered Democrats and independents leaning Democratic who were surveyed, Mr. Mondale now is favored as the nominee by 55 percent nationwide. That figure holds even when other independents who are likely to vote in state Democratic primaries are counted in. In the January poll, Mr. Mondale had the support of 45 percent of the respondents.

Mr. Glenn has declined from 22 percent in January to 13 percent among registered Democrats and independents with Democratic leanings, and Mr. Jackson is down from 15 percent in January to 9 percent.

These figures are based on interviews with 452 Democrats and independents, a sample size that carries an error margin of about 5 percent in either direction.

The findings strongly suggest that Mr. Glenn, Mr. Jackson and the other Democrats not only have failed to gain on Mr. Mondale but may be falling even farther behind.

The poll shows former Senator George S. McGovern of South Dakota with 4 percent, Senators Gary Hart of Colorado and Alan Cranston of California with 3 percent each, and Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina and former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida at 1 percent each, with 11 percent of the Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents undecided.

The first real tests will take place



Walter F. Mondale

M.A.G. Osmany Dies; Sought to Lead Bangladesh

United Press International

LONDON — General M.A.G. Osmany, 66, a Bangladesh military leader who twice was a candidate for president, died in hospital Thursday following cancer treatment.

The general, a supporter of parliamentary democracy, resigned from the cabinet of the late Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, and the parliament in 1974 when the sheikh introduced one-party rule with presidential veto.

Other Deaths:

Kyozo Mori, 76, former chairman of the editorial board of the Japanese newspaper Asahi Shimbun, Wednesday in Yokosuka, Japan.

Harold Kootz, 75, an adviser to major U.S. industries whose book "Principles of Management" has sold more than two million copies, Saturday in Encino, California.

Avon Long, 73, who danced at the Cotton Club, sang in "Porgy and Bess" and acted in films and television, Wednesday in New York.

Geoffrey Miller, 62, European sports editor for The Associated Press, Friday, apparently of a heart attack in Sarajevo, where he was covering the Winter Olympics. He was a member of the International Olympic Committee's Press Commission, and had covered every Olympic Games for AP since Mexico City in 1968.

Nicholas Marinoff, 90, a publisher of Russian-language books who went to the United States in the early 1920s following his arrest for involvement in a plot to assassinate Lenin, Wednesday in New York.

3 Health Groups In U.S. Lambaste Pro-Smoking Ads

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The three largest U.S. volunteer health organizations have attacked a planned cigarette advertising campaign that suggests that the risks of smoking are questionable. The groups called the campaign a "smoke screen to hide the simple truth that cigarettes are this country's major health hazard."

In a news conference, leaders of the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association and the American Lung Association said, "The debate about the health hazards of smoking is over and has been over for a very long time." However, they said, sidestepped questions about whether they would ask the Federal Trade Commission to take action against the cigarette ads.

The campaign by R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. will appear in newspapers and news magazines. It calls for an "open debate about smoking," particularly about the links between cigarettes and disease. The effort is viewed as an unprecedented offensive by an individual company; the Tobacco Institute, a trade group, generally coordinates campaigns on behalf of cigarette companies.

"This is one of the most misleading and irresponsible advertising campaigns any of us in this room can remember," said Edwin B. Fisher Jr., a psychologist, speaking for the lung association. "It's like opening a debate as to the lethality of bullets."

Dr. Gerald P. Murphy, president of the cancer society, called the effort an attempt "to make something that is not reasonable seem as if it were." Dr. Antonio M. Goto Jr., president of the heart association, said the health hazards of smoking had "been questioned by vested interests but never repudiated by science."

In addition to the Classified ad columns on the Trib's last page, Classified space also runs in a number of regular advertising sections within the paper which appear on various days of the week: **Wednesdays - Business Opportunities; Thursdays - Executive Positions; Fridays - Real Estate, Holidays & Travel and Weekend Activities; Saturdays - Executive Positions, Schools and Universities, Art Galleries and Auction Sales.**

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	18.25	ANOTHER CAT
	19.15	CINEMA GREATS: DEVIL'S HARBOUR
	20.30	ALL STAR WRESTLING
	21.20	ALPHABET: THE STORY OF WRITING
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40,000 March in Rio For Direct Vote in Next Presidential Elections

By Juan de Onis
Los Angeles Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — In the latest of a series of demonstrations, opposition parties mobilized an estimated 40,000 marchers here Thursday night to call for direct, popular election of Brazil's next president.

President João Baptista Figueiredo, the military high command and the ruling Social Democratic Party are committed to the election of Mr. Figueiredo's successor by an electoral college composed of members of Congress and delegates from each of Brazil's 24 state assemblies. This makeup would assure the election of the Social Democratic Party candidate.

But amid economic crisis and a strong desire for return to full democratic rule in a generation that has never voted for president, the campaign for a direct presidential vote has caught fire.

Two weeks ago, a rally in São Paulo for direct elections attracted an estimated 200,000 people. State governor André Franco Montoro, a Christian Democrat who is in the opposition, said the crowd represented the aspirations of 130 million Brazilians.

There have been big turnouts for direct election rallies in Porto Alegre, Salvador and other big cities where the opposition is strong. A march on Brasília is being planned for the day, probably in April, when Congress votes on a constitutional amendment that would restore direct, popular election of the president. The rallies have been peaceful.

The military high command has been shaken to the point that the three service commanders went to see Mr. Figueiredo this week and urged him to take a strong position for continuing indirect election.

Mr. Figueiredo, 65, has had two heart operations and speaks of counting the days until his term ends in March 1985. Many political and business leaders believe he has showed a lack of leadership.

The four main candidates who hope to get the nomination for president from the Social Democratic Party are Paulo Salim Maluf, former governor of São Paulo; Mário David Andreazza, a retired general who is now minister of interior; Senator Marco Maciel, former governor of Pernambuco; and Antônio Aureliano Chaves, vice president and the most prominent civilian in the government.

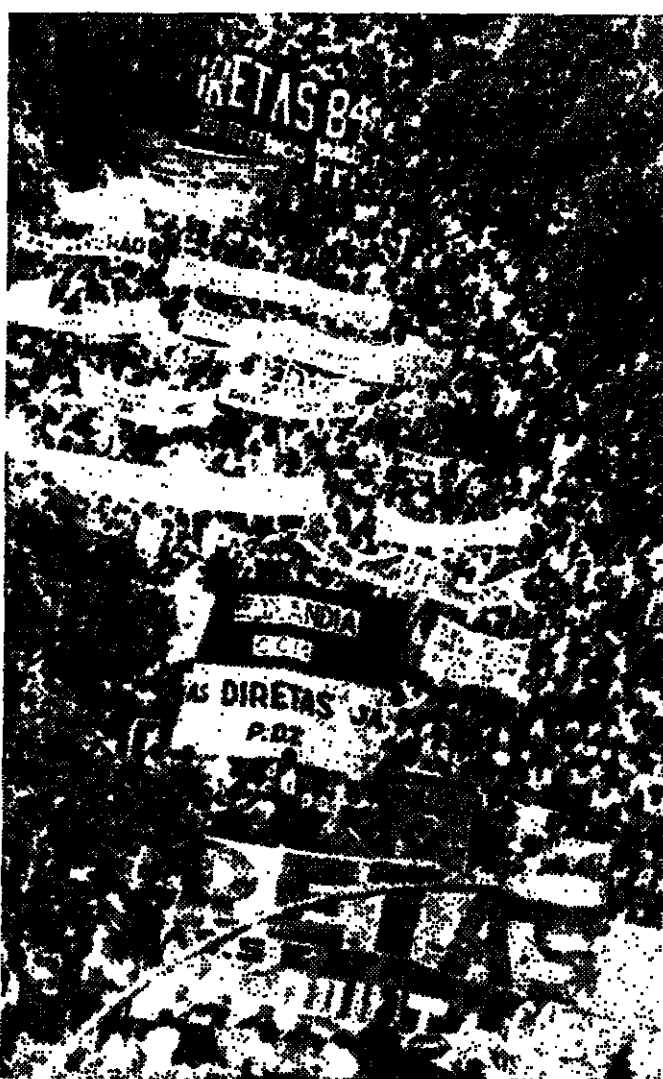
Mr. Chaves, breaking with the official position of the Social Democratic Party, has said he favors direct election. The rivalry for the nomination has thrown the civilian arm of the government into turmoil that seems likely to continue until the Social Democratic Party convention in September.

The opposition plans to continue rallies for direct election until Congress votes on the proposed constitutional amendment. If the Social Democratic Party maintains legislative discipline, the amendment can be blocked. For Congress to approve an amendment requires a two-thirds vote, which the opposition could muster only if the government party were split.

If the rallies continue to generate wide popular support, some advisers to Mr. Figueiredo think the opposition should be offered a compromise. One proposal is that the term of the next president be reduced from six years to four and that direct election of the subsequent president be offered in exchange for opposition support of indirect election for Mr. Figueiredo's successor.

The greatest fear of the military is that General Brizola, governor of Rio de Janeiro, would be elected president in a direct vote.

Mr. Brizola, a brother-in-law of the late President João Belchior Goulart, who was overthrown by the military in 1964, spent 15 years in exile. When he was allowed to return under the easing of political restrictions in 1980, Mr. Brizola emerged as a strong populist candidate and won the governorship of Rio state by a landslide.



Marchers in Rio de Janeiro calling for direct elections.

He is believed to regard the governorship as a stepping-stone to a presidential candidacy. But observers say he is a political loner, not trusted by the leadership of the main opposition party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement. He is also regarded as unacceptable by the military.

Argentine Back Union Bill
Tens of thousands of government supporters rallied Thursday in the main plaza of Buenos Aires in support of legislation to reorganize labor unions, which the Peronists have controlled for almost 40 years, The Associated Press reported.

The demonstration, sponsored by President Raúl Alfonsín's Radical Party, was the largest since his inauguration Dec. 10 ended more than seven years of military rule.

Privately owned Argentine news agencies estimated the crowd at 50,000 — five times the turnout at Friday's Peronist-sponsored rally against the legislation.

The bill, passed last week by the House of Deputies, provides for elections in unions within 180 days and representation of minority factions in union executives. The legislation is to be considered next week in the Senate, where the Peronists are strong and the government does not have a majority.

Italy Expects a Resurgence of Terrorism

By Sari Gilbert

International Herald Tribune

ROME — The slaying here Wednesday of Leonardo R. Hunt, director-general of the multinational observer force in the Sinai, has confirmed that politically inspired violence and the Red Brigades urban guerrilla group are undergoing a resurgence, top police officials in Italy say.

Even before the killing of Mr. Hunt, an American civilian, by a leftist Italian group, several incidents of political violence in Italy and France had convinced Italian authorities that, despite a notable decline in terrorism in the past two years, there was still reason for worry.

Further, according to Italian experts on terrorism, the choice of a non-Italian target for the first time

since the kidnapping of Brigadier General James L. Dozier of the United States in 1981 is new evidence that Italian terrorists are developing a more international strategy.

In a three-and-a-half-page note left Friday for reporters from the Rome newspaper La Repubblica and signed "The Red Brigades for the Fighting Communist Party," the group said the killing of Mr. Hunt, 56, was part of a plan to reconstruct an authentic "Communist International" in which the new Red Brigades hoped to be a major "point of reference."

A Lebanese group calling itself the Martyr Nabil Hamdash Unit claimed responsibility for the killing Thursday, but Italian authorities appeared convinced that a call in Milan from the Fighting Communist Party, less than 30 minutes

after the shooting, was more likely authentic.

A report to Parliament immediately after the killing by the Prime Minister Bettino Craxi warned that the threat of political violence, though diminished, had not been eliminated and pointed out that in several major Italian cities there were "signs of an attempt at structural and operational reorganization by terrorist groups."

Until Wednesday, the Fighting Communist Party, a hard-line remnant of the Red Brigades, had been heard from since early last year, when they killed a prison guard and later wounded a high-level Socialist labor expert.

Last week police in Milan arrested eight leftists and raided two hideouts stocked with arms, false identity papers and ideological documents.

Police said the eight were members of a group known as COIP, for the Committee for the Liberation of the Proletariat, believed to consist of former members of the Red Brigades, Front Line and the Fighting Communist Party. Police theorize that at least 280 Italian activists have joined in one large subterranean group.

Italian investigators, concerned by a recent increase in terrorism in France, were particularly alarmed by evidence that the Committee for the Liberation of the Proletariat had conducted with active Italian sympathizers who had taken refuge in France. The investigators say in formation from former terrorists indicates that Italians participated in the formation in France of what Italian newspapers have dubbed a "superbrigade," that includes Italian terrorists, members of West Germany's Red Army Faction, the Basque nationalist group ETA, the Irish Republican Army, Angolan guerrillas and remnants of the French far-left group Action Directe.

Top Italian officials appear to feel that the worst is probably over in their struggle against both rightist and leftist political violence.

Terrorist actions, which Italian police classify as ranging from murder and bombing to break-ins and demonstrations, have been declining steadily since the late 1970s, dropping from 1983 to a 10-year low of 400 in 1983. In 1978, the year former Prime Minister Indro Montanelli was kidnapped and killed.

The substantial reduction in terrorism over the last two years has been attributed to a variety of factors, ranging from widespread demoralization following General Dozier's rescue by police in January 1982 to greater police expertise and the effects of a 1982 law offering higher jail terms to detecting terrorists willing to cooperate with police.

But the major cause, analysts say, was the growing realization by many leftists that they had lost credibility with Italians, particularly the working class, that they had proved unable to convince anyone, but extreme radicals that their methods would bring substantial political change to Italy.

Some Salvadoran Rebels Reject Hiatus Faction Won't Abide by Pact for Violence-Free Elections

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — One dissenting faction of the guerrilla left has not agreed with its allies to permit the Salvadoran election campaign to proceed without violence, according to a leader of the rebels' political wing.

Guillermo M. Ungo, political head of the joint command of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front and the Democratic Revolutionary Front, identified the faction as the Workers' Revolutionary Movement branch of the Popular Liberation Force, one of the five main guerrilla groups.

"We cannot assume responsibility for what they do," Mr. Ungo said Thursday. The splinter group, he said, has "just a few members."

He was responsible for the killing in June of Rene Barrios Araya, an elected member of the Salvadoran legislature from the rightist National Republican Alliance.

Mr. Ungo said the dissidents refused to join in a pact binding the rest of the guerrillas to use the period before the March 25 presiden-

tial election to mount a propaganda effort, rather than interfering with campaign efforts of established political parties or with voters' efforts to get to the polls on election day.

In the March 1982 elections, guerrilla attacks broke up campaign rallies and prevented many people from voting, although more than 1.5 million ballots were cast.

Mr. Ungo, in Washington to explain the guerrilla position, said the groups he represents "will fight the elections politically, but not militarily" this time.

"The elections are cheating the people. They are for military purposes only," Mr. Ungo said, "but we know we cannot stop them. They will be held, so we will use them to make our own proposals."

U.S. Planning Arms Aid

The Reagan administration is moving toward use of a little-known section of the Arms Export Control Act to keep U.S. military aid flowing to El Salvador for at least four months, even if Congress fails to vote for the assistance, The

Washington Post reported from Washington.

Officials said the administration is turning toward this approach for fear the Salvadoran Army may otherwise run short of supplies, including ammunition, before Congress votes further aid.

The administration is asking for \$176 million in military aid for El Salvador for the remainder of fiscal 1984.

Officials say the administration is considering giving some aid under a section of the control act that allows payment to be made on delivery overseas rather than in advance, as is normally required. This section also allows payment to be delayed 60 days automatically, then another 60 days if the president finds a second postponement is necessary for national security reasons.

The administration could thus sell the Salvadorans ammunition and other supplies now, then give them whatever funds Congress votes to pay for them later. Officials could not say what would happen if Congress voted no funds at all.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Islamic Culture: 3 Approaches

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — It is difficult to display the art of distant cultures of which neither the religion nor the literature nor the history are familiar to the viewer. The problem is one of aesthetic choice — the criteria for deciding on the objects — and of elementary display.

SOUREN MELIKIAN

The items must be described, however briefly. When not a single cultural reality and historical event can be safely assumed to be familiar to the viewer or the catalog reader, this can lead to considerable difficulties.

Basically, there are three ways of tackling the problem, as may be verified in the exhibitions at the British Museum and at the Victoria and Albert Museum. All three happen to deal with the Islamic world and focus largely on a period of contacts with Europe between 1453, when the Ottoman Turks overran the capital of Byzantium, Constantinople (which they called Istanbul), and the early 18th century, by which time European presence was making itself increasingly felt in the Islamic East through commerce, diplomacy and other means.

The historian's approach is to present ideas and to illustrate them with objects d'art. It appears to have inspired Michael Rogers, who put together "Islamic Art & Design 1500-1700," at the British Museum (which closes Sunday). Rogers touches on a large number of interesting questions ranging from Greek art patronage in Istanbul to the reasons why northern European influence predominates in Indian Islamic painting when the European presence was essentially Portuguese. Unfortunately, these questions have yet to be investigated, using European archives and Eastern sources often available only in manuscript form. The result is that many statements in the catalog are hypothetical and the exhibition visually confusing, alluring as it may be.

The visitor is perpetually requested to jump from one style to another vastly different style. In a section titled "Illumination and its Vocabulary," he is successively treated to beautiful illuminated pages from an Ottoman Koran, a manuscript copied in 1510-11 in the eastern Iranian province of Khorasan, some 3,000 miles farther east, and a third one cautiously labeled "Tabriz-Istanbul," meaning that the author considers either location as plausible. The underlying idea is presumably to illustrate the process of artistic development in Turkey and India. The meandering distribution of miniatures in this section is also an attempt at illustrating the growing influence of Western art. That is trying to say a great deal within a limited space.

In other parts of the exhibition, the spectator is confronted with the wares of 16th-century Ottoman Turkey, "pottery in 16th and 17th-century Persia" and fine "metalwork." Suddenly, the focus has been shifted from scholarly demonstration to the purely descriptive. It takes a highly trained eye to be able to remember a specific piece out of this sea of objects d'art.

Inevitably, the tendency is to show pieces that will make points as often as pieces that are intrinsically beautiful — or of "high quality," as collectors say — which is what an art show is largely about. This is perhaps why the other Islamic exhibition, on through November, also put together by Rogers at the British Museum, is so much more gratifying. Seeing the temporary display of the collection of ceramics from Turkey and Iran recently acquired by the museum is an experience that, as far as Turkey is concerned, cannot be matched in any other museum in the world.

The pieces were bought in the second half of the century by a British diplomat, Frederick Du

Cane Godman, who appears to have been guided essentially by instinct.

He covered almost the whole range of styles from the beginning, at the turn of the 16th century, to the early 17th century. He laid hands on two pieces made in 1510 and 1529 that are now cornerstones for dating two early styles. Both carry Armenian inscriptions on the underside that have led to heated discussions about the extent of Armenian participation in the development of Iznik pottery.

From 1876, Godman also acquired a few of the most extraordinary revetment tiles produced in 13th and 14th-century Iran for religious monuments, from which they were almost entirely stripped off at that time as a result of Western art "connoisseurship." He also went in for Hispano-Moresque pottery of the 14th and 15th centuries, acquiring some of the finest.

Seeing it all at once makes one realize how distorted the vision of an art can be when conveyed, as it usually is, by pieces that are second-rate or badly damaged. The temporary display arranged by Rogers is splendid — so much so that one feels sorry it should be temporary: It gets close to perfection.

A third approach to introducing the art of a distant culture can be pondered at the Victoria and Albert, which is displaying through March 4 its entire collection of bookbindings from the Islamic world. It consists of a small number of early Arab bookbindings, a large number of Iranian specimens and a few Turkish ones. The objects were bought without any definite purpose — particularly by Major Robert Murdoch Smith, director of the telegraph department in Tehran in the late 19th century. Some very beautiful items sit next to pieces one might barely notice at an indifferent auction of Islamic art. It could be characterized as the curiosity shop approach.



Iznik plate from the 16th century.

Three of the early Arab bindings with geometric designs, and a 15th-century Turkish bookbinding acquired at Sotheby's in 1982 by Duncan Haldane, the deputy keeper of the library, who organized the exhibition and wrote the illustrated catalog, stand out in the collection.

The information varies in accuracy. Some datings may be revised at a glance. A binding with stamped gilt patterns labeled "18th century" has a 16th-century look. Another with a horseman in low relief is called "18th century," but circa 1800 would seem more appropriate. Several inscriptions have been misread. A marvelous specimen painted with flowers in 1803-4 was "executed by order of" not "finished by" Husayn Quli Khan. His title, not in the catalog although legible in the plate, identifies him as a famous governor general (beglarbegi), making it a piece of historic importance.

Some statements are surprising. The writer suggests that geometric patterns are typical of Arab bookbinding as opposed to Iran and

Turkey, but explicitly compares early Arab bindings with later Iranian bindings. Actually early Iranian specimens are just as geometric but the author, who cites only two 13th-century specimens, does not seem to be aware of their existence. Key pieces to any such discussion are preserved in Iran, including a 10th-century binding brought to light four years ago in a masterly treatise on "Traditional Bookbinding" by Iraj Afshar, a leading Tehran scholar. None of the recent Persian sources on the subject have been used, which will account for a good deal of imprecision.

It will take many years before the history of that art can be seriously undertaken. This will require the simultaneous use of the dated material preserved in Western and Eastern libraries, of the scattered information to be culled from historical sources in Arabic and even more in Persian. In the meantime, the Victoria and Albert exhibition and catalog give a fair idea of the compromise that can be worked out in such a field at present.

London Galleries Proliferate

By Max Wykes-Joyce

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — With the proliferation of quality galleries, it is almost impossible to go to any district in London without discovering an exhibition worth a visit.

At the Paton Gallery in Covent Garden is a show of recent paintings by Rhonda Whitehead who, though born in Australia, studied at London art schools and colleges, and now lives and works in East Anglia. The ample skies and wide flat lands which form the chief theme of her paintings portray the spirit of the places rather than attempting to reproduce their physical configuration. The smaller works, a clever combination of pastel and watercolor, are particularly fine.

"Rhonda Whitehead," Paton Gallery, 2 Langley Court, Long Acre, WC2, to Feb. 25.

The great era of British book illustrations began about 1800 and prevailed well into the 20th century. At Chris Beetles in Maid Vale, a specialist watercolor gallery, an exhibition of more than 300 works shows the felicitous imaginative use of English illustrators, starting with fantasists such as Dicky Doyle (1824-1883) and his brother Charles A. Doyle (1832-1893), continuing with such major artists as John Leech (1817-1864), Walter Crane (1845-1915), Randolph Caldecott (1846-1896) and Kate Greenaway (1846-1901), and including representative selections from Punch illustrators, political cartoonists, and members of the London Sketch Club.

"The Illustrators," Chris Beetles Ltd., 104 Randolph Avenue, W9, to Feb. 26. Open daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Late in 1922 some well-meaning friends arranged for the avant-garde painter David Bomberg, whose work was having considerable critical but little financial success, to travel to Palestine, then a British-mandated territory, where he could apply his traditional skills to painting landscapes and townscapes for local patrons and for outsiders interested in the Holy Land. He remained there for almost four years, making two journeys to the ruined city of Petra, where he made some of his best paintings. The Ben Uri Gallery in Soho has a loan show of more than 40 drawings, watercolors and paintings, brought together in London for the first time since the initial 1927 exhibition.

"David Bomberg in the Holy Land 1923-1927," Ben Uri Gallery, 27 Dean Street, W1, to Feb. 29.

English society life in the first part of the 18th century is represented at Spink in St. James's in an exhibition of the monochrome watercolor miniatures of Richard Corbould. In 1793 a London publisher had the idea of issuing reprints in book form of the coffee house and London club periodicals of half a century before. To illustrate the reissues he commissioned Corbould to paint miniatures, which were then engraved by printmakers. This show consists mainly of originals, but includes engravings and some of the books for comparison.

"Richard Corbould: Illustrator," Spink, 5-7 King Street, St. James's, SW1, to March 2 (Mondays-Fridays 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.).

The dictionary defines a capriccio as "a work with an improvisatory style and a free form." In the 17th and 18th centuries Dutch, French and Italian artists specialized in creating architectural capriccios, paintings of imaginary townscapes based on the architectural features of cities with which they were already familiar. The National Gallery in Trafalgar Square is now displaying 15 works of this genre, including seven by Francesco Guardi (1712-1793), under the title "The Capriccios View," which after the London debut will be sent by the Arts Council to other English cities.

Startlingly surreal among these creations is "Fantastic Ruins with St. Augustine and the Child" by François de Noye (c. 1593-c. 1644) who worked chiefly in Naples, where he was better known as Monsù Desiderio. Here he portrays St. Augustine pointing out to a small child the futility of attempting to empty the whole sea into a small hole. The child gives the saint a dusty answer: "Equally futile is

your attempt to try to explain the Holy Trinity." The tallest of the crumbling buildings in this extraordinary canvas is clearly based on the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli, while some of the others have their origins in Rome's native Gothic North.

"The Capriccios View: Townscapes," National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, WC2, to March 18. Subsequently at the Royal Museum, Canterbury, April 21-May 28; Wolverhampton Art Gallery, June 2-July 7; Usher Art Gallery, Lincoln, July 14-Aug. 19; Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, Sept. 1-29.

At the suggestion of Kenneth Clark, then director of the National Gallery, the government in 1939 set up a unit of war artists, some of whom were given honorary commissions, others of whom were among already serving members of the armed forces. Under the title "War at Sea," a selection of drawings by war artists "depicting maritime aspects of the Second World War" (1939-1945) is now at the National Maritime Museum on the Thames embankment of Greenwich Park. More than 30 artists are represented, of whom at least two, Thomas Hennell and Eric Ravilious, died on active service.



War time art: "Stoker" (1940), by Eric Kennington.

"War At Sea: Drawings by War Artists 1939-1945," National Maritime Museum, Romney Road, Greenwich, SE10, to June 10. Open Tuesdays to Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sundays 2 to 5.

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The Romantic Views of Friedrich

By Michael Gibson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Having run the course of the darkened maze that leads into the Caspar David Friedrich exhibition at the Centre Culturel du Marais, the visitor should not expect to discover a large collection of the Romantic painter's landscapes. There are a few of these, but the show is essentially devoted to the artist's drawings and watercolors. This is nothing to complain about.

Friedrich (1774-1840) was the creator of an original form of landscape painting which was the most original characteristic of German art of that period, and this is what shines through Friedrich's work to this day. Caspar David Friedrich, Centre Culturel du Marais, 28 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois, Paris 3, to May 1.

painter in his studio, "is reminiscent of the laconism of great orators."

There is an unusual depth of mystic intention in his work that is not just an intention, since it is immediately perceptible even to the uninformed, and this is probably what most distinguishes him from the landscape painters of his century in other parts of Europe. Friedrich was close to young romantic writers like Tieck, Schlegel and Novalis and shared their mystic preoccupations. It is this mystic impregnation of the art of landscape painting which was the most original characteristic of German art of that period, and this is what shines through Friedrich's work to this day.

Caspar David Friedrich, Centre Culturel du Marais, 28 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois, Paris 3, to May 1.

monumental pieces, but a Paris show of works (collages and sculptures) by Louise Nevelson surely deserves attention. There is nothing startlingly unexpected in this selection, which shows Nevelson working along lines that have become familiar by now, but a visitor can still take pleasure in seeing how the odd cast-off bits of wood gleaned from the streets receive an impressive dignity once they have passed through the artist's hands. With Nevelson it is the process itself which appears important, as though it were an unintended parallel dealing with human dignity.

Louise Nevelson, Galerie des Femmes, 74 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to March 3.

Met Plans to Stage 'Porgy and Bess' Next February

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The Metropolitan Opera will perform George Gershwin's folk opera "Porgy and Bess" for the first time next season, the company announced.

Simon Estes and Grace Bumbry will sing the title roles and James Levine will conduct. Sets and costumes will be by Robert O'Hearn and Nathaniel Merrill will direct. The premiere will be Feb. 6, 1985. Opening night will be Monday, Sept. 24, with "Lohengrin." Placido Domingo will sing his first German role at the Met, as Lohengrin. Anna Tomowa-Sintow will sing Elsa and Eva Marton will sing Ortrud. Levine will conduct.

The other Met premiere of the season will be "La Clemenza di Tito," Mozart's last opera in which, for the first time, he used a chorus as background for solo voices. Tatiana Troyanos, Renata Scotti, Kenneth Riegel and Gail Robinson have principal roles in the Oct. 18 premiere.

Both "Lulu" and "Wozzeck" will be performed, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of composer Alban Berg.

There will be new productions of Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra" and Puccini's "Tosca."

The season is scheduled to run for 30 weeks.

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Whistler Loan

United Press International

CHICAGO — A collection of lithographs by the American artist James Abbott McNeill Whistler has been loaned to the Art Institute of Chicago for the next decade. The Mansfield-Whittemore-Crown Collection of more than 250 graphics includes all of Whistler's color prints. The collection was acquired by descendants of the Chicago construction magnate Arie Crown, who gave a substantial portion to the museum, which hopes it will be given the remainder later.

Billy Bragg: A Discount Rock Star

Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Billy Bragg has arrived. He is playing the Main Refectory at Westfield College in north London, backed up by a three-piece outfit called Attilla the Stockbroker.

While Attilla lays waste to the reformatory, Bragg is down below, giving interviews in the men's lavatory. Seated beneath a sign that reads "Now Wash Your Hands," Bragg observes that his recent elevation to the fringes of stardom has brought him ever-larger dressing rooms. This one has six stalls.

In the early days, on a one-stall date in Manchester, Bragg and his beer-swilling entourage returned to the dressing room after a sweaty set to find a stray lass locked in the lone booth. "Am I in the wrong place?" she asked meekly.

Bragg, a 26-year-old with reddish hair cropped in the style called "short back and sides," might well ask the same question. He grew up in the Barking area of east London, which he says was pleasant long ago but "got right stumped during the blitz."

He used to work as a bank messenger and as a record-store clerk, and he spent 90 days in the army, before exercising his option to bail out. For the last year, Bragg has been riding trains around Britain and performing as a one-man band. There are no roadies: He can carry his electric guitar, his amplifier and his plastic duffel bag all by himself. Bragg is a discount rock star, priced for the unemployed.

Last year he recorded a seven-song album titled "Life's a Riot With Spy vs. Spy." By December, he had been discovered by all the right rock critics, and last month he even merited a mention in the con-

servative Sunday Telegraph. Now Bragg is preparing for a Continental tour and talking about a trip to the United States.

Is this England's newest hitmaker? Bragg's raw sound has little in common with the slick productions of such recent British exports as Culture Club or Duran Duran. On the other hand, he is no dullard when it comes to marketing.

Bragg figures he stands out from the mob of new rock artists because he is a one-man show. And, "sticking to me guns," he insisted that his record, distributed by Go! discs, within reach of his jobless friends.

Because he is solo, Bragg gets compared with Bob Dylan. Because he writes sardonic songs like

"The Milkman of Human Kindness," he is called the new Elvis Costello. Actually, Bragg says he grew up listening to a lot of Motown records, but "the chances of me growing up to be 'Smoking Robinson' are very slim."

Bragg is adept at wry patter between songs. He also writes clever lyrics, though he does not claim they are particularly deep. He thinks it is silly to expect someone who left school at age 16 to "have all the answers to the world's problems. Someone who hasn't even got a television set!"

Billy Bragg: London, Captain's Cabin, Feb. 19 and 26; Paris, Théâtre du Forum des Halles, Feb. 29 and March 1; Belfast, Queen's University, March 3.



Billy Bragg: "Sticking to me guns."

SPORTS

Magoni Wins Women's Slalom As Fog and Ice Hurt Favorites

United Press International
SARAJEVO — Paoletta Magoni of Italy weaved her way through swirling fog Friday and outskirted the favorites to win the women's slalom at the Winter Olympics.

Only No. 3 on the Italian women's slalom team, Magoni won a race in which the fog and an icy track combined to wipe out more than half the entrants.

The 19-year-old stunned herself and her rivals with a superb second run that lifted her from a tie for fourth place to the gold medal.

It was Italy's first Olympic Alpine triumph since Piero Gros took the men's giant slalom in 1976, and the first time an Italian woman had won a skiing gold medal.

Magoni, the first to ski in the second heat, weaved powerfully through the 59 gates to the line in 47.62 seconds.

She then went with joy and incredulity as she saw that none of the following skiers could get anywhere near her performance.

Magoni's total time of one minute, 36.47 seconds, was almost one second ahead of Perrine Pelen of France, who took the silver medal in 1:37.38. Pelen finished third in the giant slalom Monday.

Ursula Konzett of Liechtenstein won the bronze Friday in 1:37.50. As had Debbie Armstrong, the

American who took the gold medal in the giant slalom. Magoni had never won a major race, and her triumph left her almost speechless.

"Of course I never expected to win," said Magoni, who joined the World Cup circuit in 1981 and had never finished higher than sixth in a slalom. "But I've won, I've won."

The winner, being hustled away from the pandemonium in the finish area, then clasped her hands together in prayer, looked up and said "gold medal" in disbelief.

Of the 43 starters, 17 went out in the first run. Two other skiers were disqualified for missing gates. Four went off in the second run, leaving just 22 finishers. Because of the fog, the skiers were able to see only four or five gates ahead of them.

Among the casualties was Christelle Guignard of France — like Magoni, an outsider — who led after the first heat but dropped out on the second.

Tamara McKinney of the United States, who narrowly missed a medal in the giant slalom by finishing fourth, set the fastest intermediate time on the first run Friday before catching a gate with her right ski and being forced out.

Another American, Christine Cooper, the silver medalist in the giant slalom, also missed a gate and went out, while Dorota Tlalka of

Poland lost control on the lower section and slid off into the crowd. Of the finishers, Roswitha Steiner of Austria was fourth in 1:37.84, and Erika Hess of Switzerland, a world champion, was fifth in 1:37.91. Hess's charging second leg was insufficient to make up for a poor first run.

Pelen, 23, who has been a mainstay of the French team for almost a decade, said, "I'm not disappointed with the silver medal, although it would have been better to win — Magoni must have gone like a madwoman."

For the Americans, particularly McKinney, it was a disappointing end to the women's Alpine events. "I'm very disappointed that I didn't get a medal at the Olympics," said McKinney, the defending World Cup overall champion. "Sometimes everything fits together and it's easy. That's the way it was last year with me. But this year, I'm a bit frustrated."

"It was a matter of less than half an inch," she said. "I hooked the gate with my ski tip. But if you want to win, you have to ski aggressively, and such a little difference can throw you out."

The Alpine program will end Sunday with the men's slalom on Mount Bjelasica.



Paoletta Magoni cruising through dense fog Friday in the Olympic women's slalom.

Tretiak Stands Apart From the Action

By Jane Leavy

Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO — He stands in front of the goal, a solitary figure in red, swinging his stick back and forth, from post to post. It is a reflexive gesture and a revealing one. Vladislav Tretiak, of the Soviet Union, is defining his turf.

It has been his for so long. This year at Sarajevo he became the first Soviet hockey player to appear in four Winter Olympics. This year he is a man with a mission. He and the rest of the Soviet team have come to avenge what the Soviet media guide refers to as "the unexpected mishap" in Lake Placid.

It was an especially personal defeat for Tretiak. He was pulled by Coach Victor Tikhonov after Mark Johnson tied the game on a rebound goal with one second to go in the first period. Vladimir Myshkin, his replacement, faced only eight shots, allowing the tying and winning goals.

Recently, Tikhonov was asked if he had made a mistake. "I have my doubts, but I was younger then, too," he said.

Both on and off the ice, Tretiak stands apart from the action swirling about him.

There are reports that Tretiak will retire after the Olympics. There are also reports that he will join the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League. The Canadiens have coveted him since the classic series of games between Montreal and the Soviet team began in the 1970s. In the last such game, on New Year's Eve 1982, Tretiak shut out the Canadiens at the

Forum, 5-0, and received a five-minute standing ovation. A photographer snapped a picture of Tretiak posing with Ken Dryden's No. 29 jersey and it appeared on the front page of a Montreal paper.

Last June, the Canadiens drafted him on a hope and a prayer. Last week, Jacques Olivier, the Canadian minister of sports, said the Canadiens had brought a contract proposal to Sarajevo to give to Tretiak.

Serge Savard, the Canadiens' general manager, is in Sarajevo and would like to have Tretiak in goal. But the Soviet Union does not yet have an heir apparent to replace their national hero.

"There is only one Tretiak," Tikhonov said. "There will be goalies better than Tretiak and worse than Tretiak, but there is only one Tretiak."

Tretiak, a captain in the army, has all the perks and privileges of his superiors. He was the recipient of the Order of Lenin medal, the highest civilian award given in the Soviet Union.

In an interview last week with Mike Farber of the Montreal Gazette, Tretiak said: "I am going to play as long as I can at this level with my Soviet team, as long as the director of the federation considers me at this level."

"If I will play in Canada, only God knows. I have not thought about all the implications. There is a concern with my wife. I have not discussed it with her."

Early this week, Tikhonov was answering questions for Tretiak. "Tretiak is popular in

America," a Western reporter said. "Do you think we will be seeing him more often?"

Tikhonov smiled broadly. "He's very popular everywhere," he said through a translator. "Not only in North America but in Moscow, as well."

What about reports he will retire? "It's up to Vlad to decide," Tikhonov said. "As for the future, we will talk after the Olympics."

Tretiak does not appear to be on the verge of capitulating to age. He is only 31. Last year, at the world championships, he allowed just four goals in seven games as the Soviet Union won its 19th title.

How long can he go on? "I think Tretiak is an outstanding person, and something that doesn't happen very often, especially in hockey, is that you can stay so good for so many years," said Tikhonov. "It's just Tretiak. It's him. Everything depends on Tretiak himself. If he wants to, he will be as good as he is now for many years to come."

Tikhonov was asked why there is only one Tretiak.

"First of all, his love for hockey is so great," Tikhonov said. "There was no influence of his glory and fame. Never with him. It never made him worse. Very often it happens [that] people with glory forget a lot within a couple of years. They change their attitude to a lot of things. Very often it happens they finish their sports career before they can actually finish as players."

"I think Tretiak's attitude would continue for as long as he plays. Only when it is his last practice will his attitude change."

Czechoslovakia, Russia Shut Out Foes, Set Up Match for Hockey Title

The Associated Press

SARAJEVO — Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union shut out their hockey opponents in the Olympic medal round Friday and set up a championship match Sunday.

The Czechoslovaks, breaking a scoreless tie in the final period, defeated Sweden, 2-0. The Russians behind the goaltending of Vladislav Tretiak, beat Canada, 4-0.

If they tie on Sunday, the Russians will win the gold medal on a better goal differential, and the Czechoslovaks will win the silver.

Canada and Sweden will meet Sunday for the bronze medal. A tie would give it to the Canadians.

In other matches Friday, West Germany scored five goals in the final 15 minutes to defeat Finland, 7-4, to finish fifth in the tournament, and the United States beat Poland, 7-4, to finish seventh.

For the Americans, the defending gold medalists, it is the worst performance ever in Olympic hockey. They finished 2-2-2.

Czechoslovakia 2, Sweden 0
Czechoslovakia's Jiri Hrdina broke a scoreless duel against Sweden with a goal five minutes into the third period. Hrdina capped a three-on-two break with a short wrist shot over the glove of the Swedish goalie, Rolf Riddervall, who sparked in a losing cause.

Jaroslav Benak clinched the triumph, Czechoslovakia's sixth in as many games, with a 130-foot shot into an empty net with Riddervall pulled for an extra attacker and only 1:09 remaining.

It was the Czechoslovaks' third shutout of the tournament and the second in a row for their goaltender, Jaromir Sindel.

"It is very difficult to score against them," said Anders Palmstrom, the Swedish coach. "They have a very good defense."

Palmstrom said Sweden had tried to concentrate its defense in the middle of the ice and break up the play at the blue line.

The strategy worked for 45 minutes before Hrdina beat Riddervall. "Sweden is always a strong opponent for us, and both teams played a very disciplined game tonight," said Stanislav Nevesky, Czechoslovakia's associate coach. "Our defense is playing very well, and so is our goaltender."

Sindel blanked Canada, 4-0, in his team's last outing. Previously, Jiri Králík shut out Austria, 13-0.

Through the first two periods, the goaltenders were outstanding. Sindel, who has surrendered only seven goals in these Games, made his best stop in the first period when he got a skate on Mats Waltin's blistering slap shot.

Riddervall's best work came when he stopped Vincent Lukac on

a breakaway after a careless Swedish clearing pass.

Soviet Union 4, Canada 0
The Russians, winners of four consecutive Olympic hockey tournaments until the U.S. victory in 1980, got their stiffest test at Sarajevo so far from Canada.

Despite sacrificing offense by dropping an extra man back on defense, Canada nearly took an early lead. Bruce Driver, coming out of the penalty box, picked up a loose puck in center ice and raced in alone. But Tretiak kicked Driver's shot away with his left pad at 10:16 of the second period.

The Russians scored their first goal at 11:31 of the second period. Igor Stelnov's shot from the left circle was stopped in front of the net. Mario Gosselin, the Canadian goalie, tried to sweep the puck away with his pad but missed. Vladimir Kovin then lifted the puck over Gosselin into the left corner of the net.

At 14:19 of the second period, Alexander Kozlovnikov made the score 2-0. Nikolai Drozdetski carried the puck around the defense, then dropped it in the slot for Kozlovnikov's point-blank shot.

Canada was sharp on defense for most of the third period until Stelnov stole the puck from Driver at center ice and fed Alexander Skvortsov, who scored on a backhand shot with the Russians short-handed at 14:41.

The last Soviet goal came on a careless play by Warren Anderson of Canada. He let the puck slip off his stick and into his own net. Drozdetski, the nearest Soviet player, got credit for the goal.

Call for Open Competition
A leading U.S. amateur hockey official said Friday that the United States and at least four other nations feel professional athletes should be eligible for the Olympics. The Associated Press reported from Sarajevo.

"We feel that everybody should play the same rules," said Walter Bush Jr., vice president of the Amateur Hockey Association of the United States and chairman of the U.S. Olympic Ice Hockey Committee.

"You can't send boys of 20 years old out to play against seasoned, hardened players who, by our standards, would be professionals and, of course, this would be the Eastern bloc," he said at a news conference.

Bush said officials from Austria, Italy and Czechoslovakia had indicated their support for the idea of allowing all athletes, regardless of their professional status, to take part in the Olympics. He said that he had not talked with the Canadians but that their position in favor of open competition is known.



Vladislav Tretiak
"... his love for hockey is so great."

East Germans Are Poised to Sweep Top Two Medals in 4-Man Bobsled

United Press International

SARAJEVO — East Germany, seeking both the gold and silver medals, put its two sleds at the top of the field Friday at the halfway stage of the Olympic four-man bobsled event.

After two of the four scheduled runs, Wolfgang Hoppe's No. 1 sled was in first place, ahead of Bernhard Lehmann in the East German No. 2 sled.

Hoppe and Dietmar Schanherhammer, who won the two-man title earlier, were joined by Roland Weizing and Andreas Kirchner in posting a track record time of 49.65 seconds — more than a second better than Hoppe's time here last year

— on their way to an aggregate of one minute, 39.83 seconds.

Lehmann and his crew finished the day with a two-run time of 1:40.02, while the Swiss No. 1 sled driven by Silvio Giobellina was third at 1:40.40.

The competition will conclude Saturday with the third and fourth runs down the 4,194-foot (1,280-meter) course.

If the Hoppe and Lehmann sleds do finish first and second, it would make East Germany the first country to win both the gold and the silver in both bobsled events.

"I hope the East German sleds can finish first and second," said Hoppe. "We want the gold and silver medals for our country."

East German sleds won the gold medals at the last two Olympics.

Giobellina, whose sled won the European four-man championships last month, finished the day exasperated at the East German domination.

"It gets frustrating not to be able to beat either one of their sleds," Giobellina said. "I just hope something very good happens to us tomorrow."

The No. 1 U.S. team, using a bobsled that belonged to the Swiss until Tuesday, finished the day in ninth place.

Robert Landau, a marketing agent, purchased the sled Tuesday from Hans Hiltbrand, the owner and designer of the sled, for a reported \$10,000. Landau then donated it to the United States Bobsled Federation.

"I just happened to be on the hill Tuesday watching the training runs," said Landau. "I heard the Swiss were having a disagreement because Hiltbrand recorded such fast times but was not going to race. I went over to talk to them and Hiltbrand said he would sell the sled."

"As an American and a fan of bobsledding, I bought it because I just wanted to see our team do well," Landau added. "This is great opportunity for our country, and I think we now have possibly have a medal chance."

"The sled is very sensitive," said the U.S. No. 1 sled driver, Jeff Jos. "The difference between it and our old sled is like the difference between driving a Cadillac and a Ferrari."

Hiltbrand used the sled he sold to Landau to record the fastest time of Tuesday's training runs. But he was training only as part of the Swiss reserve crew, and he was disappointed that his performances on the run did not earn him a chance in the medal event. So Hiltbrand decided to sell the sled.

Earlier Friday, an ad-hoc committee of the International Bobsled Federation voted to introduce a proposition at an upcoming technical committee meeting that would create guidelines for a standard sled to be used in competition.

The technical committee will meet in Verona, Italy, in March to establish the guidelines. The standards will then be passed on to the executive committee for approval.

If the executive committee supports the guidelines, a vote on final approval will depend on a mandate from the federation's International Congress, which will meet July 5-



Scott Hamilton making a jump during his free skating routine and, with flag and a bouquet, celebrating his gold medal.

For Hamilton, an Off Night Tarnished the Gold

By Jane Leavy

Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO — He won the gold medal and apologized. Scott Hamilton skated off the ice, looked at his coach and said, "I'm sorry."

He was sorry for not skating the way he wanted, for not winning the title he wanted. He finished second to Brian Orser of Canada in the long program of the men's figure skating championship, just as he had in the short.

But the gold medal hung around Hamilton's neck, and he was the first U.S. male to have won it since David Jenkins in 1960. He kept caressing it, trying to make sure it was real.

Hamilton was relieved and happy, sorry and angry all at once. "I wish tonight was more special," he said. "I wanted it to be a memorable performance."

He smiled wistfully. "And I think it's going to be."

For the wrong reason. And so he was angry at himself. "Because I let the outside things get in, and I've never done that before," he said. "I'm upset at my weakness."

Hamilton may not have given a gold medal performance on the ice Thursday night, but he gave one in the press conference later. He spoke eloquently of the pressures that overwhelmed him in the last two days. In response to a question, he admitted he has been taking antibiotics for an infection in his right ear, but he said it had not affected his balance on the ice.

His coach, Don Laws, stood by, as he has for five years, listening and empathizing. "He wants to feel great, greater than he's feeling, and he's unable to," Laws said. "He feels great about the gold, but his conscience tells him he can't feel great about tonight."

What happened Thursday night was that a great athlete was less than great at the greatest moment of his career. "I felt like I was carrying 20-pound weights around with me," he said.

The sigh of relief he exhaled on the podium was deep enough to fill the entire arena. "The only thing I can tell you is I worked so hard and trained so hard and worked so long," he said. "It's not easy staying there. Three world champion-

ships. I was there at all the exhibitions, all the nationals, trying to stay unbeaten for so long. Give it a try, folks."

"At the Olympics in Lake Placid, Robin Cousins said, 'It's yours if you want it.' It's hard to go 17-0."

That is Hamilton's record since September 1980. For awhile, it seemed in jeopardy. Orser, a dynamic free skater, came out soaring. He did five triple jumps, including a triple axel, which is the hardest. He received seven 5.5s and two 5.8s for technical merit. He received one 5.7 for artistic impression; the rest were 5.8s and 5.9s.

Though he won 70 percent of the competition, and both free skating portions, Orser, the silver medalist, had no complaint. "It's a very fair system," he said. "The compulsory figures are a very important part of the competition."

Josef Sabovchik of Czechoslovakia won the bronze.

Hamilton started well enough on his first triple jump, a lutz. But as he made his way across the ice, heading into his most difficult jump, the triple lutz, he seemed in slow motion. There was no takeoff.

no lift. "It just wasn't there," Laws said.

He seemed off from that moment on. He just didn't have the nerve that is customary for him. Later in the program, he did a double salchow instead of the expected triple. "He chickened out on a couple of jumps," said Gary Beacom of Canada, who finished 11th. "I've never seen him do that before."

"I started losing it," Hamilton said. "I didn't peak for this. I started losing the edge."

Hamilton said when he looked at his medal he was "checking out the last 16 years of my life."

When the anthem was finished, a guy leaned over the railing and handed him an American flag, and Hamilton took it and skated a victory lap around the rink, with Orser and Sabovchik in tow.

"I felt it was supposed to be shared," Hamilton said. "I wanted it to be shared."

He said he is going to donate all his medals to the museum of the U.S. Figure Skating Association in Colorado Springs. But he wants to get one more, at the world championships in Ottawa, first. "I have something to prove," he said.

Ski Jumping Makes Waves For Judging

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO — A new system of measuring ski jumps will be tested on the 90-meter jump during Saturday's Olympic competition. The system is based on recording sonic waves issued as the jumper's skis hit the steep jump surface.

The Yugoslav method, like a Swedish system based on seismic measurement that has been tested

at major competitions this winter, is aimed at bringing the assessment of jumps into the electronic age already enjoyed by almost all other Olympic sports.

The traditional method, open to human error, involves judges' standing along the landing area and estimating the distance of the jumps. The officials have to calculate to a half a meter just where the central part of the two-meter ski under the jumper's boot first touches the slope.

NBC became the first network to be "disqualified" from the 1984 Winter Olympics. ABC, upset because the "NBC Nightly News" showed a snippet of an award ceremony during an Olympics feature on a U.S. skier, barred NBC and its 200 affiliates from using any of ABC's exclusive events footage for the rest of the Games.

But NBC said Friday that the two-day dispute had ended and that ABC had resumed allowing it to use delayed tapes of Olympic events. In return, NBC agreed not to show tapes of practice runs, a practice that had angered ABC officials.

ABC paid \$91.5 million for the exclusive broadcast rights.

The International Olympic Committee, seeking to provide better protection for boxers at the Summer Olympics in Los Angeles, has issued rules revisions, including optional use of head guards.

After a meeting with the International Amateur Boxing Federation, the IOC announced several amendments to the IABF rules.

The amendments empower ringside medical officers to stop bouts for medical reasons, provide for medical certificates to be issued by an approved doctor for boxers, and stipulate an annual medical examination.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

سجدة من الاصل

SPORTS

Soviet Union Extends Biathlon Relay Streak

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SARAJEVO — Sergei Boulguin overtook East Germany's Frank Ulrich in the final lap, then held off fast-closing Norway and West Germany on Friday to give the Soviet Union its fifth consecutive Olympic victory in the 4x7.5-kilometer biathlon relay.

The Soviet victory was the country's first biathlon medal at these Winter Games and continued a streak that began when the relay was added for the 1968 Winter Olympics at Grenoble, France.

The Soviet Union won in a time of one hour, 36 minutes and 51.7 seconds, followed by Norway in 1:39:03.9 and West Germany, 1.2 seconds behind the Norwegians.

East Germany, which had surged past the Soviet Union to lead going into the final leg, faded badly and was more than a minute behind the winners, Italy finished fifth.

Norway's 10-kilometer gold medalist, Erik Kvalfoss, skied the day's fastest lap, 23:27.6, to move Norway into the lead at the midway point.

West Germany, fifth after two laps, jumped into medal contention on the third lap when Peter Angerer, who finished the Games with a gold, silver and bronze, skied the second-fastest individual leg, 23:39.3.

The final lap began with East Germany on top by 18.4 seconds over the Soviet Union, with West Germany 28.1 seconds back in third. Norway was in fourth place, 43.7 seconds out of the lead.

But Ulrich, winner of a gold and two silvers during the 1980 Winter Olympics at Lake Placid, skied a poor final lap in 25:38.1.

Boulguin caught up with Ulrich on the last lap as they pulled into the 50-meter rifle range together for the prone shoot. The 26-year-old Soviet soldier hit all five targets and scrambled back onto the course just ahead of Ulrich.

Norway was a close third with West Germany fourth after the prone firing.

When they came back into the range for the offhand, or standing shoot, Kjell Søbak had pulled the Norwegians into second place and Fritz Fischer of West Germany had passed the East German, but they were all within 10 seconds of each other.

All four had no misses in the standing shoot, and that turned it into a close race over the last couple of kilometers.

"I pulled away from him [Søbak] on the uphill," Boulguin said through an interpreter. "He was behind me as we left the range and I beat him on the hills."

As they cleared the woods heading back to the finish line, the Soviet athlete pulled farther away from the tiring Norwegian, who looked over his shoulder as Fischer closed in on him. He finished two strides ahead for the silver.

"If only the race were a few meters longer," said a smiling Fischer. "I almost caught him at the end."

At the finish line, the three medalists dropped to their knees and then sprawled, face down on the snow, their eight-pound rifles still slung on their backs.

Boulguin was the first up on his feet, and then Fischer. Søbak was assisted off to the side and slowly regained some strength. (UPI/AP)



Sergei Boulguin crossing the finish line with a Soviet victory.

Wales and France Seek to Keep It Clean

By Bob Donahue

CARDIFF, Wales — There are reasons to hope that an 80-year-old vendetta will give way to confident rugby when Wales and France play here Saturday.

If so, and if Friday's forecast for mostly dry weather holds up, the talent on both sides ought to produce a showcase match — "a great occasion," in the words of Clive Norling.

Norling, a Welsh international referee, has himself been instrumental in improving the climate. He has stood out in a campaign against foul play in Welsh club matches, and he expelled a French forward when Ireland played in Paris on the first of the five Five Nations Saturdays this year.

The French, much mortified, will be on probation here before an Australian referee, Dick Byres. But so will the Welsh.

"Two of our forwards were fortunate to be allowed to finish the match" when Wales opened against Scotland this year, says Bryn Thomas, the dean of British rugby writers. The Welsh squad has strict instructions to behave. Thomas expects a disciplined match — "unless the French start proceedings, in which case retaliation will be swift and referee Byres will have trouble keeping control."

Bad blood between Europe's two leading rugby communities dates from 1976, when intimidation by an unusually big French pack broke unwritten laws in the scrums and mauls. A series of such violence was launched, with retribution each time adding fresh grievances. A sordid 1980 installment in Cardiff left a particularly bad taste.

Concern for rugby's public image on both sides of the Channel may now have contributed to a burying of hatchets. This season's issue of the authoritative Rothmans Rugby Yearbook is uncharacteristically blunt: "There is no doubt that France-Wales matches are causing much ill feeling amongst the players, the play is most of the games in recent seasons having been over vigorous. It is time that an end was called to these hostilities."

Still, tension is high in Cardiff because the stakes are high. France, with outstanding backs, aims for the Five Nations grand slam. "And the Welsh always regard the French match as the test of their season," Thomas says.

This year the test is special because the selection of the young Welsh team is controversial. The five selectors who pick the players have brought in 35 new men in the 1980s so far, and results have been disappointing. This year, for example, Gareth Davies, a veteran fly-half, has been ignored despite being "the choice of the people," as Thomas puts it. Wales opened this year with a loss at home to Scotland, and then struggled in Dublin to beat a mediocre Irish team.

An added element of pressure is the Welsh abhorrence of losing at the National Stadium — formerly and still better known as Arms Park — on the River Taff in the center of Cardiff. From 1969 to early 1982 Wales was undefeated at home in Five Nations play. Scotland finally won here in March 1982. England drew and Ireland lost in 1983. After another Scottish victory in Cardiff, defeat by France would mean a disgraceful shutout at home in 1984.

One selection that isn't controversial for the moment involves Mike Watkins, the hooker named captain against Ireland in his first senior international match. The 32-year-old truck driver arrived late on the scene because of a wild streak that got him into off-the-field trouble several times. He has settled down and is a popular character among Welsh players.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Failure in Lebanon

Lebanon was never a strategic prize, and so its shift from a Western to a Syrian political orientation, if it is consummated, changes little in the regional balance of power. The United States retains its presence and position in Israel and in the moderate Arab states. It is still the only power that can either manage a further easing of the Arab-Israeli dispute or offer the desired patronage to the vulnerable oil sheikdoms in the Gulf.

The fact remains that the United States has failed miserably in two purposes in Lebanon. It failed in the goal it professed — to reconstitute a peaceful, sovereign Lebanon — and it failed in the goal its critics attributed to it — to strengthen a client Lebanon serving the various ends of American and Israeli policy. In the process, U.S. policy has looked confused, ham-handed and inept. This is bound to have its effect on American prestige in the region, not to speak of election-year foreign policy debate.

That Lebanon was rocky terrain, a familiar graveyard of hope, a place poorly understood by Americans, is widely accepted now, cited by some as reason why the United States should not have intervened and by others as an explanation for American frustration.

It is only fair to recall, however, that it was a generous impulse, intended to make up for the failure to protect Palestinian refugee families left behind after the Palestine Liberation Organization's evacuation, that led to the marines' re-entry, to the deployment of the 6th Fleet and to the misfortune that followed. There was, too, a genuine feeling of compas-

sion for the Lebanese and a companion feeling that U.S. values and interests dictated an effort to roll back the Israeli invasion, for which Americans were in some measure accountable.

Within the administration, President Reagan let run to the end an argument between State Department "hawks" who saw an opening to apply military power for both small (in Lebanon) and large (in respect to Syria and the Soviet Union) political purposes, and Pentagon "doves" who saw no such opening, only uncertainty and trouble. With great luck and diplomatic skill, the hawks might have carried it off, though the margin was always narrow. But neither the requisite luck nor skill was forthcoming. The decision now to put the remaining marines on board the ships in a matter of days signals the end of direct American influence over the outcome.

If anyone, in or out of the administration, ever thought that the mere spectacle of Mr. Reagan's rearming of America or his readiness to send in the marines would do the trick, he no longer can. Some, noting the constraints imposed by congressional and public nervousness, say that the power applied was too slight to accomplish the objectives being pursued. Our own conclusion is that the Reagan administration could only have succeeded by demanding, as a condition of support, that the Gemayel government urgently treat the non-Christian communities' grievances. To be effective, the lesser power had to be linked to a more forceful policy. But it was not.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Don't Mix Oil and Steel

Two days before one U.S. agency denounced a steel merger, another federal agency approved a merger between two major oil companies. Is the American government being inconsistent?

Not at all. It is the same rules, applied to two very different industries. The American steel market is protected from imports. While the market for oil used to be protected, the import controls were linked to price controls, and the domestic oil industry fought to get rid of both. It is now an open market for oil, and likely to remain that way for a long time.

It is also true that the controlling decisions on world oil production and prices are being made by governments, not by oil companies. The companies are far richer than they were a dozen years ago. But they are also far less powerful because most of their foreign production has been nationalized. They no longer control the price of crude oil.

The question put to the Federal Trade Commission was whether, under those circumstances, it is all right for the third-largest U.S. oil company, Texaco Inc., to take over the 14th-largest, Getty Oil Co. The commission

decided, by four votes to one, that it is all right. The dissent, Michael Pertschuk, makes a point that deserves careful consideration. It is correct to say that the world oil trade is competitive, but there are many enclaves and special cases within it where the degree of competition is much less clear. Texaco wants Getty for its oil reserves. Getty has been supplying oil to some of the West Coast independent refiners, and a merger might leave those refiners unable to obtain the types of heavy oil for which they were built.

It is not necessary to get sentimental about the West Coast refiners, many of which were built solely to exploit highly lucrative concessions lobbied into the import quota laws. The West Coast independents' contributions to effective competition have never been visible to the naked eye. But, all the same, a merger ought not to be allowed to push them out of business. The Federal Trade Commission's majority thinks that it has written into its decision conditions sufficient to avoid that. Mr. Pertschuk remains skeptical, and the FTC has an obligation to monitor the outcome.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Ill Wind in the Gulf War

It is quite possible that if the battle on the central front got to within a few miles of Baghdad, President Hussein might fall, creating a Lebanon-like state of chaos. Turkey might feel tempted to jump in from the north to take over the oil fields there. Saudi Arabia and the Gulf emirates fear this possibility, seeing Iran as a catalyst to the revolutionary fervor of their own Shiite minorities.

It is an ill wind blowing across the Gulf. Let us all hope it dies down.

—The Jakarta Post.

The Situation in Beirut

Walid Jumblat's rejection of the Saudi Arabian peace plan for Lebanon as "too little, too late" is categorical, as is that of the other principal opposition leader, Nabih Berri.

Syria is taking refuge in silence. It can't help but approve of the part of the Saudi plan that calls for Lebanon to abrogate the May 17 withdrawal accord with Israel. In any case, it knows in advance that the Riyadh initiative has virtually no chance of success.

At least three obstacles stand in the way of the Saudi plan: Its rejection by the military wing of the Lebanese opposition; Soviet-American differences over conditions for the replacement of the multinational force by a UN force; and, above all, Israel's determination not to renounce the May 17 accord. The Hebrew state finds itself in a position similar to that of Syria last spring: It is being asked to support initiatives that have been worked out without its consultation or prior approval.

The Lebanon imbroglio is thus not close to becoming untangled — unless Amin Gemayel resigns, which even some of his Christian Maronite friends are demanding. But this, for the moment, appears unlikely.

—Le Monde (Paris).

The political situation in Beirut is as fluid and volatile as the military situation there. The future of a UN presence in Lebanon is uncertain. The destiny of the Lebanese nation is largely in the hands of the United States and Syria, and to a lesser degree Israel.

All parties concerned should see to it that the Lebanese are given fair opportunity to determine their own fate.

—The Korea Herald (Seoul).

As Chernenko Settles In

Now is not the time for the United States to reach for a political advantage as the Russians' expense. Whatever opportunities for tactical success may seem to present themselves, there is a greater need: to begin to repair the relationship between the two superpowers. Both ought to recognize that the enormous political differences between them mask some modest underlying areas of common interest.

—The Chicago Tribune.

The United States should always be available to talk and to bargain, if there is the slightest hint that rational compromise is possible. But this is scarcely the time to pontificate that we should stop being beastly to the Russians. They have been beastly to us for years. The next move is up to the Russians.

—The Kansas City (Missouri) Times.

Although Chinese-Soviet relations improved during Mr. Andropov's rule, they have not changed fundamentally, as Chinese leaders have pointed out. China has repeatedly asserted that to improve relations, the Soviet Union first must take steps toward the reduction or withdrawal of Russian troops from the Chinese-Soviet border, the suspension of aid to Vietnam in its war against Cambodia, and the withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan.

—Ta Kung Pao (Hong Kong).

The U.S. Military: Guilty of Professional Incompetence?

By Jeffrey Record

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — The decision last October of a U.S. Marine Corps battalion by terrorists in Beirut was just the latest link in a chain of U.S. military failures stretching back to the Korean War.

Indeed, the performance of American arms in combat since General Douglas MacArthur's brilliant landing at Inchon in 1950 casts grave doubt on the effectiveness of the U.S. military establishment as an instrument of American foreign policy.

The issue is not the willingness or inability of political leaders to use military power. Nor is it the loyalty, tenacity and courage of the American fighting man.

No, the issue is the competence of the U.S. military.

And the critical question is whether the United States is any longer capable of applying force effectively on behalf of any objective more difficult to achieve than the pacification of a tiny island like Grenada.

The unsuccessful use of military power for the most compelling political ends can be as detrimental to the nation as the successful use of force for unjustifiable reasons. A fundamentally flawed military instrument is a danger to national well-being.

Those who ascribe the Beirut disaster to incoherence or infeasible Ameri-

can political aims in Lebanon fail to recognize that the attack on the marines succeeded because of professional military dereliction. A political decision did place the marines in Beirut, but it did not leave open the gate to the marine compound or prohibit their commander from undertaking proper security measures.

Demonstrated military prowess is indispensable to the United States, whose interests abroad are subject to potential violent threats, and to whom others look for protection. A demonstrated capacity to use force effectively discourages adversaries and encourages allies. Such a capacity has not, unfortunately, been manifest in America's performance on the battlefield since Inchon. On the contrary, the United States seems to have lost touch with the art of war.

This is a painful litany, but it deserves careful consideration:

■ It begins with the Yalu River rout. Following the Inchon landing and destruction of most of the North Korean Army in September 1950, an imperious MacArthur, disregarding evidence of impending Chinese intervention, pressed northward to the Yalu with the aim of liberating all of Korea. The subsequent Chinese counterattack on United Nations

forces, which were dangerously overextended, resulted in the longest retreat in American military history.

■ Then the Bay of Pigs. This abortive "covert" invasion of Cuba in 1961, mounted by the Central Intelligence Agency and Cuban exile forces, violated time-tested principles of successful amphibious assaults, such as the need for absolute air su-

premacy. U.S. and South Vietnamese forces were defeated by an army composed almost entirely of foot infantry. American forces prevailed in pitched battles, but could not win the war.

■ The Pentagon's policy of rotating officers and men in and out of combat roles in Vietnam every six months was a classic example of what is wrong with the U.S. military establishment. That policy had a devastating effect on the cohesion of U.S. Army units.

■ Then the loss of the Pueblo, an electronic intelligence-gathering ship, which was seized by North Korea in international waters in 1968 because of gross professional military dereliction. Despite the nature of the vessel's mission and the manifestly reckless character of the North Korean regime, the Pueblo was provided neither armed escorts nor armaments sufficient to fend off an attack.

■ When the Pueblo began signaling for help, the U.S. military chain of command in the Far East proved unable to provide timely assistance. The commander of the Pueblo, faced with the choice of surrendering or scuttling his ship, failed to do his duty.

■ Then there was the Son Tay raid in 1970, in which U.S. commandos

conducted a brilliant operation to rescue 61 American prisoners of war from a prison outside Hanoi. Unfortunately, the intelligence information was faulty: There were no Americans at Son Tay.

■ And remember the Mayaguez? This attempt to recover the American cargo ship and her crew, seized by Cambodian forces in the Gulf of Siam in May 1975, quickly degenerated into a tragic comedy of errors. Hastily organized and plagued by inadequate intelligence, a rescue force composed of a mixture of U.S. Navy vessels, Marines and Air Force helicopters assaulted a small island where the Mayaguez crew was thought to be held.

The Americans met unexpectedly strong resistance, sustained heavy casualties (including 41 dead) and abandoned the operation upon discovery that the Mayaguez crew had already been released.

■ Or consider the Iranian hostage rescue mission, an admittedly difficult and risky military venture, which collapsed before any contact with hostile forces. This was perhaps the most alarming display of American military inadequacy in the post-World War II era.

■ Despite the benefits of five months' preparation, the rescue plan was doomed from the start, because it disregarded fundamental rules for successful commando operations.

The plan was rigid and excessively complex. Resources committed to the operation, notably the number of helicopters and men assigned to the assault force, were inadequate.

Nor was the plan ever fully rehearsed. Worst of all was a faulty command structure, the product in part of each service's irresistible desire to participate in the mission, which left no single person in a position of authority to improvise in the face of unexpected events.

Accordingly, when the unexpected occurred — the breakdown of one too many helicopters and subsequent collision of a helicopter and cargo aircraft — the operation fell apart.

■ And now the Beirut bombing. The conclusion that professional military negligence contributed substantially to the death of 241 marines in Beirut in 1983 is inescapable.

Both the House Armed Services Investigations subcommittee and the Defense Department commission headed by Robert Long, a retired admiral, concluded that the truck bomb attack on the Marine compound almost certainly would not have succeeded; but for what, under the circumstances, were incredibly lax security precautions.

They concluded that the responsibility for this lapse rested with the entire military chain of command, especially the senior officers on the spot. The Long commission recommended that disciplinary action be taken against those officers bearing the main responsibility.

To be sure, against this list of U.S. military failures must be counted some successes: General Matthew Ridgway's masterful restoration of UN fortunes in Korea following MacArthur's dismissal; U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965; and the downing of two marauding Libyan fighter planes in the Gulf of Sidra in 1982.

Yet all these instances of Grenada in 1983 also must be deemed a success, although it is difficult to imagine how it could have failed — despite the proved to be inexcusably shoddy intelligence, tactical errors and a ponderous command structure.

And, to be sure, the military alone cannot be blamed for all defeats and battlefield miscarriages.

The Pentagon was essentially excluded from the Bay of Pigs operation, and operational flexibility in both Korea and Vietnam was severely inhibited by political factors.

Poor intelligence and what Frederick the Great called "His Sacred Majesty's Chance" also exerted a deleterious influence, especially on the Son Tay and Mayaguez rescue missions. Yet all military operations must contend with external factors — weather, terrain, political objectives, luck, the mind and will of the opponent — that are not subject to control.

On balance, however, America's military record since Inchon has been one of persistent professional malpractice. It is a record made all the more disturbing by the apparent absence in the Pentagon of a capacity for self-correction. The problem is rooted neither in the amount of resources made available to the Pentagon (which enjoyed a surplus of resources in Vietnam), nor in debilitating political intrusion on the planning and execution of military operations (there were virtually none in the Son Tay, Mayaguez and Iranian hostage-rescue operations).

Only profound intellectual and institutional deficiencies within the U.S. military itself can explain so many failures for so many years.

The writer, an adjunct professor of modern military history in Georgetown University's national security studies program, contributed this column to The Washington Post.

LETTER

Without the Marines

Regarding the report "House Report on Marine Pullout" (LIT, Feb. 8):

The opinions quoted in this article express much of what is wrong with American foreign policy. Marines were sent to Lebanon as part of the so-called peacekeeping force, which mission was never clearly defined. They have suffered terrible losses without having the least effect, except, arguably, to exacerbate an already inflamed situation.

Without the intervention of this force, the various Lebanese factions might have been able — after much warring and some combat to be sure — to come to an agreement. The Lebanese are famous for their ability to adapt to adverse conditions.

JOHN A. KREMER
Hannover, West Germany



U.S. Should Seek a New Lebanese Pact

By Adeed Dawisha

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration should swallow its pride and propose a new domestic compact in Lebanon. The Saudi plan accepted by President Amin Gemayel, calling for a pullout of all foreign troops and cancellation of the May 17 Israeli-Lebanese accord, creates the conditions for such a national reconciliation. The United States should grab this opportunity to establish real credibility — based on strength and resolve, and more on wisdom and political acumen.

No amount of shelling can hide the fact that Syria and its allies have emerged victorious. Amin Gemayel is no longer an effective president; the Maronites dominated the country.

The Reagan administration has reacted like a wounded animal. Militarily, it escalated its involvement by shelling the Chuf mountains, hitting many civilian as military targets. Politically, it yet again placed all Lebanon's ills at Syria's door.

The administration will do well to remember an old maxim: If you find yourself at the bottom of a hole, for heaven's sake, stop digging.

A UN Peacekeeping Force Can Buy Time

Sorting out the troubles in Lebanon will take much time, and the time can be bought only by the presence of a truly neutral peacekeeping force. Such a force could be authorized by the United Nations Security Council, if not too many delaying obstacles are set in its path.

A clear mandate for the peacekeeping force has to be provided. To be really effective the decision of the Security Council should be unanimous, with all five permanent members consenting — including the United States and the Soviet Union. The composition of the force should be of neutral nations. Funding would have to be found rapidly — perhaps through creation of an annual \$1-billion reserve for a standing UN peacekeeping fund.

Of course, any peacekeeping force must first be given some elements of peace within which to operate. The parties in Lebanon would have to consent to a cease-fire, and there would have to be a withdrawal of foreign troops.

—Davidson Nicol, a former UN undersecretary-general and current president of the World Federation of the UN Association, in the Los Angeles Times.

A Wider Mideast Peace Process Is Needed

The situation in Lebanon reflects a crisis in America's Middle East policy. Traditionally, that policy had been based on the assumption that the United States must be the mediator in the region, never the protagonist. Unfortunately, in the process of getting mired in the Lebanese civil war, the United States has become more and more of a protagonist.

What is needed is a broader peace process, energetically pursued by the United States with the strongest possible political encouragement from the European allies. The United States should call for two parallel sets of talks: one with the Egyptians, Jordanians and Israelis regarding the West Bank and Gaza, and the other with the Syrians and Israelis regarding the problems of Lebanon and the Golan Heights, which are linked by the destabilizing presence of the Palestinians in Lebanon.

Only the United States can broker such talks. I have no illusion that all of the parties will initially be willing to take part. Nonetheless an initiative is needed, and at the least the burden of rejection would be placed on the parties that would refuse to participate.

—Zbigniew Brzezinski, U.S. national security adviser in the Carter administration, writing in The Washington Post.

Is There Hope in New Geneva Talks?

Neither the United States nor Israel has favored a Geneva-type conference, but simple prudence may now dictate that course. Its stated purpose would be the neutralization and demilitarization of Lebanon on a basis acceptable to its neighbors, Israel, Syria and Jordan. The ultimate objective would be the redrafting of the Lebanese constitution and the realignment of political power to reflect demographic realities.

—Rita E. Hauser, an international lawyer, in The New York Times.

Grand, Sweeping Solutions Are Mirages

The only hope that Lebanese nationalists have springs from the concern Syria has for Israel, to which it regularly loses in combat. The Israelis will ultimately turn over the populated southwestern shore of Lebanon to forces not overly hostile to Israel; they will work out administration of land adjacent to their northern border with separate groups of Christians, Shites and Druze, as well as whoever is ensconced in East Beirut, thereby reducing the old terrorist threat from the north. In the sparsely populated land facing the occupying Syrians in the Bekaa valley, where Syria does not encourage terrorist activity for fear of direct retaliation, Israel will sit tight.

In time, Hafez al-Assad of Syria may tire of having Israel artillery on Mount Baruch trained on his capital. Through some third party, a deal will be arranged for both Israel and Syria to withdraw forces from Lebanon without admitting a deal has been made. That is the way things work in the Middle East. Grand, comprehensive solutions are mirages. The United States should strengthen Israel, make compliance with the Camp David accords a condition of aid to Egypt, help remaining nationalist elements in Beirut and align itself with those who want to improve human rights in Syria and Iran. The Lebanese crisis will pass; the wheel will turn.

—William Safire in The New York Times.

FROM OUR FEB. 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Grand Duke Dies in Russia

ST. PETERSBURG — The Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovich, uncle of the Emperor Nicholas II, died this evening (Feb. 17). Death was the result of apoplexy, with which the Grand Duke was seized this morning. The Grand Duke was born at St. Petersburg on April 10, 1847. He represented the military element in the Russian Imperial family and was formerly commander-in-chief of the army. It was believed that he was responsible for the organization of the "bloody Sunday" massacres in January 1905, in the Russian capital. His contention was that behind the outward semblance of a peaceful procession was an anarchist plot, of which the majority of the workmen-demonstrators were innocent tools.

1934: 'Our Silly' English Spellings

WASHINGTON — You can trace "our silly spelling" to a bunch of foreigners who didn't know the English language and, perhaps, agree with Dr. Devitt C. Croissant, head of the English department of George Washington University. Dr. Croissant, in an address here, blamed William the Conqueror, who brought a crowd of Frenchmen to England, and another William, Caxton, the first English printer, who imported Dutch printers and made "confusion worse confounded." The Dutchmen put the "h" in "ghost" and "o-u-g-h" in "through." Then Dr. Johnson, with the first English dictionary, "embalmed this bodgepodge." Dr. Croissant said he felt English spelling is approaching the Chinese ideographic system.

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AMEX MOST ACTIVE					
	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dar Gas	5633	28 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/4	+1 1/4
Dana P	2994	28 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/4	+1 1/4
Kavri's S	1345	15 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/4	+1 1/4
Altria A	830	20 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/4	+1 1/4
Ameren S	784	16 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/4	+1 1/4
Telecom N	674	41 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/4	+1 1/4
Nippon C	728	17 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/4	+1 1/4
Chubb I	239	14 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/4	+1 1/4
Echo S n	898	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/4	+1 1/4

Dorchester Gas

Accepts Revised Damson Offer

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Dorchester Gas Corp. accepted a revised takeover bid from Damson Corp., the companies said Friday.

The Damson offer is valued at more than \$312 million.

Dorchester, a Dallas-based energy concern, earlier tried to block Damson's overtures, offering to both its stockholders and the courts its help. But it said the new Damson proposal was in the best interests of its holders.

Damson said the agreement was subject to review of Dorchester's financial position next Tuesday, and is expected to launch tender offer by no later than next Wednesday.

The new agreement calls for Damson to make a tender offer of \$24 a share for 13 million, about 75 percent, of Dorchester's 17.3 million total common shares outstanding. Dorchester shares closed Friday on the American Stock Exchange at \$20.75 a share, up \$1.25. Damson shares closed on the Amex at \$7.875 a share, up 12 1/2 cents.

After the tender offer, all of Dorchester assets would be transferred to a limited partnership set up by Damson to convert its holdings of Dorchester common stock, and those shares acquired through the tender offer, into publicly traded limited-partnership units backed by Dorchester's oil and gas properties.

Damson said holders of those shares not bought through the tender offer would receive 0.75 of a limited-partnership unit for each of their Dorchester shares. Damson would receive a full unit for each of its Dorchester shares.

The income from the Dorchester assets that would be distributed directly to the limited partners, Damson said.

The takeover battle began Jan. 25, when Dorchester said its directors approved a \$39 million leveraged buyout of the company for \$22.50 a share. A leveraged buyout is financed largely with borrowed money and the debt eventually is paid with funds generated by the target company's operations.

But Damson Oil then made a bid of \$24 a share for 50.3 percent of Dorchester's common and proposed its limited-partnership units for the rest of the shares.

Dorchester, complaining that it was difficult to determine the value of the limited-partnership units, countered by making a tender offer to buy 5 million of its shares for \$24 apiece.

In any case, Dorchester said it would drop its bid once Damson's revised offer is made, and the companies also agreed to drop their lawsuits aimed at blocking each other's offers.

Damson is a New York-based manager of a marketer of income funds based on oil-and-gas producing assets.

Year	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1950	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030

NEW YORK — **Dorchester Gas Corp.** accepted a revised takeover bid from **Damson** (

Damson said the agreement was subject to review of Dorchester's financial position next Tuesday, and it expected to launch

Exchange at \$20.75 a share, up \$1.25. Damsco shares closed on the Amex at \$7.875 a share, 12½ cents.

Dorchester common stock, and those shares acquired through the tender offer, into publicly traded limited-partnership units backed by Dorchester's oil and gas properties.

The income from the Dorchester assets would be distributed directly to the limited partners, Damson said.

But Damson Oil then made a bid of \$24

to determine the value of the limited-partnership units, countered by making a tender offer to buy 5 million of its shares for \$24 apiece. In any case, Norchester said it would drop

Danison is a New York-based manager and marketer of income funds based on oil-and-gas producing assets.

28%	22%	Unfed	3.90	14.1	36	24%	24%	24%	—
32%	25%	Onfed	3.92	14.8	16	27%	26%	26%	—
161%	13	Onfed	1.80	13.2	3	13%	13%	13%	—
179%	16%	Onfed	2.27	13.1	8	18%	17%	17%	+
T18	100	OnP	14.08	13.4	1000z	1044z	104	104%	+1
T18	108	OnP	14.04	13.4	1000z	1044z	104	104%	+1
64%	57	OnP	7.76	12.0	7050z	608z	59Vz	59Vz	—

8	4%	Orion		15	85	5%	5%	5%	+	
30	18%	OrionC	.76	2.9	12	79	26%	26	26	
30	17%	Orion			623	11%	11½	11%	—	
19%	5%	Orion pf	.50	5.7		10	8%	8%	8%	
55%	33%	Outbld	1.84	2.3	9	73	47%	46%	47%	+
21%	14%	OverDr	.40	3.6	14	4	16%	16%	16%	+
33%	17%	OverTrs	.56	2.7	18	84	21%	20%	20%	+

47	25%	PHH	.84	3.2	12	52%	26%	25½	26½—
17%	12%	PPBMT	1.44	10.4	9	80	14	13½	13%
38	26%	PPGs	1.28	4.6	8	1242	25%	27%	27½—
35%	18%	PSA	.60	3.1		50	19½	19	19½+
25½%	16%	PSA def	1.90	11.2		13	17	17	—
13	11%	PuCAS	7.48	12.1		15	12%	13½	13½—

20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%
13%	13%	PoCst	2.00	78.4	—	17	19	18%
12%	13%	PoCst	4.0	3.0	7	194	13%	13%
62%	51%	PoCst	5.0	9.2	8	2403	58%	57%
18%	10%	PoCst	1.0	2.6	19	5	11%	11%
61%	24%	PoCst	4.0	2.4	6	257	25%	25%
36%	20%	PoCst	1.20	4.4	9	39	26%	26%
25	16%	PoCst	4.4	9.8	9	1739	23%	23%

[illegible]

36	33	PopL pf	4.49	12.9	305	216z	21	714	—
38	33	PopL pf	4.59	12.9	202z	34	34	34	—
40	33	PopL pf	4.59	12.9	702z	34z	34z	34z	—
71	34	PopL pf	0.60	13.8	50z	66	66	66	—
34	21z	PopL dpr290	12.5	—	4	23z	23z	23z	—
68z	68z	PopL pr	0.40	13.4	40z	62z	62z	62z	—
29z	24z	PopL dpr125	12.9	—	12	25z	25z	25z	—
51	27	PopL dpr3.75	12.9	—					—

31%	20%	PeopD	38	13	11	176%	22%	81	81	+13
10%	8%	PeopEn	106	169	6	166	9%	271	21%	-
34%	20%	PeopS	30	12	34	8	251%	9%	9%	-
46%	24%	PeopCo	1.62	4.2	12	374	35%	25%	25%	-
37%	22%	PerkEI	56	1.8	24	728	28	35%	27%	+1
11%	9%	Prmian	1.25	1.25	8	26%	9%	9%	9%	-
25%	9%	ParyD	34	15	15	37	15%	15%	15%	-

[illegible]

Age	Sex	Phylum	Order	Family	Genus	Species	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
20	11%	Phylum	1.00	3.4	9	168	68	68	11%	11%	11%	11%
32	32%	Phylum	1.00	3.4	9	168	72%	72%	11%	11%	11%	11%
41%	25%	Phylum	2.30	5.2	9	137	40%	40%	30%	30%	30%	30%
23%	9%	Phylum	4.8	2.1	7	11	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
42%	27%	Phylum	2.8	9	14	51	32%	32%	24%	24%	24%	24%
21%	10%	Phylum	2.08	8.4	7	17	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%
21%	10%	Phylum	2.08	8.4	7	17	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%

Year	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

(Continued on Page 12)

BUSINESS BRIEFS

VW Chairman Says Prospects Better, Sees Earnings Turning Point in '84

WOLFSBURG, West Germany (Reuters) — Volkswagenwerk AG will see a decisive turning point in earnings this year, but it is still too early to forecast the 1984 result, the chairman, Carl Hahn, was reported Friday as saying.

In an interview with the newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine, he said prospects have improved, despite a 1983 group net loss of about 300 million Deutsche marks (\$12.13 million), unchanged from 1982.

Losses by VW's South American subsidiaries will continue to burden the balance sheet, but he ruled out the possibility of abandoning those markets. He said VW aims to more than halve losses in the region in 1984 and eventually eliminate them.

Mr. Hahn said he expects car demand to rise, particularly in West Germany, the United States and Canada.

Safra to Head American Express Unit

NEW YORK (AP) — Edmond J. Safra, a Swiss banker, has been named chairman and chief executive officer of American Express International Banking Corp.

American Express bought the non-U.S. banking interests of Mr. Safra's Trade Development Bank Holding SA, operating out of Geneva, in 1983 for \$520 million in cash and securities. At that time, James D. Robinson 3d, chairman of American Express, who announced Mr. Safra's appointment Thursday, said he would serve as chairman of American Express International Banking only until Mr. Safra could head

Grand Union Names New Chairman

ELMWOOD PARK, New Jersey (Reuters) — Grand Union Co. has named Floyd Hall chairman and chief executive of the supermarket chain, succeeding Patrick A. Den, who, as chairman of Cavenham (U.S.A.) Inc., will extend his activities within the Générale Occidentale group.

Générale Occidentale is Cavenham's parent company. Mr. Hall had served as chairman of the Target Stores division of Dayton-Hudson Co.

How to Sell Oil-Service Interest

MIDLAND, Michigan (AP) — Dow Chemical Co. is to sell 50 percent of its U.S. and Canadian oilfield-services business to Schlumberger Ltd. for \$440 million.

The assets, currently part of Dow's oilfield-services business called well, will become part of an existing joint-venture company called Schlumberger-Dow Chemical, the company said Thursday.

In effect, the sale would make the joint venture a worldwide operation, previously had operated only outside the United States and Canada, while Dow operated only inside the United States and Canada.

Midland Issues Floating Rate Note

LONDON (Reuters) — Midland Bank PLC is raising \$200 million through a 15-year floating-rate note, lead manager Samuel Montagu and Co. Ltd. said Friday.

Maturing in March 1999, the issue pays 4/8 percent over the bid and offered rates for six-month Eurodollar deposits, with a minimum coupon 5 percent. Front-end fees total 75 basis points, giving a simple per-year cost to the borrower of 17.5 basis points over the deposit rates.

Callable after one year, the notes are issued by a subsidiary, Midland International Financial Services BV, in \$10,000 denominations with payment due March 6.

Record Profit Is Forecast for Honda

TOKYO (Reuters) — Honda Motor Co. should report a record 55-year yen (\$235.8 million) parent company current profit in the year ending Feb. 28, 1985, Nomura Securities Co. said in a forecast.

Nomura said Honda's export quota to the United States will rise to 2,000 cars in 1984-85 from 348,931 in 1983-84, which should improve sales. It noted that Honda's Ohio car plant will reach full capacity next May and that it is reducing motorcycle inventories.

Honda reported current profit of 50.6 billion yen in 1982/83 and has forecast lower current profit of 48 billion in 1983-84. It has made no forecast for 1984-85.

at West, Bisgood Bishop Hold Talks

LONDON (Reuters) — National Westminster Bank PLC and British jobber Bisgood Bishop & Co. said on Friday that they have held talks which, subject to certain conditions, would lead to proposals to good shareholders for NatWest to take a substantial interest in the City of Bisgood.

The proposals are to be subject to the consent of the Stock Exchange and certain other conditions.

J. Reynolds to Spin Off Sea-Land

WINSTON-SALEM, North Carolina (UPI) — J. Reynolds Industries Inc., sharpening its focus on consumer goods and services, has agreed to spin off its containerized ocean shipping subsidiary, Sea-Land Container Lines Inc.

The Reynolds board made the decision Thursday. When arrangements spin off Sea-Land to J.R.'s shareholders are completed, the board will record and payment dates for a special dividend of Sea-Land common stock to holders of J.R. common stock. The action will transfer ownership of Sea-Land to the shareholders of J.R. common stock. The process expected to be completed in the second quarter of 1984.

Chairman Defends Easier SEC Rules

WASHINGTON (WP) — The chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, John S. Shad, has claimed he has saved U.S. investors well over \$1 billion a year by easing SEC regulations.

In a preview of his agency's annual report, delivered Thursday to the Securities Society of Investment Analysts, Mr. Shad defended his record of reducing compliance expenditures while, he said, increasing corporate financial ability and investor protection.

He said the largest economic impact, Mr. Shad said, has been in registration, which enables large corporations to make securities offerings over a two-year period without having to refile financial information with the SEC for each issue. He said that an analysis of the billion in debt issues made so far under shelf registration reveals regressive savings in interest costs to the issuing companies of over \$1 billion.

Stock Groups Buck Tide in U.S.

(Continued from Page 9)

The stock market in bonds and other fixed-income instruments.

One of the large electronics companies, whose stocks had been rising steadily since the onset of the market, have fallen for the first time during the past five weeks.

se include International Business Machines Corp. and Control Data Corp.

institutional accounts have tended to be heavily weighted with stocks, analysts said.

Interest-sensitive stocks, which to rise in value when rates fall, consumer credit becomes more

Output in France Up in December

PARIS — French industrial production fell a provisional 0.8 percent in December, after a revised recent rise in November, the official Statistics Institute said.

December industrial production 3.1 percent higher than in December 1982.

base 1970 and excluding buildings and public works, provisionally set at 131 in December, compared to a revised 132 in November and 127 in December 1982.

The November index was re-upwards from a provisional announced last month, the institute said.

FCC Rejects New Rates for Phone Firms

Mercantile House PLC Makes Offer For Shares of Alexanders Discount

LONDON — Alexanders Discount PLC and Mercantile House Holdings PLC said on Friday that they had agreed on terms — for stock or for cash — whereby Mercantile would acquire Alexanders.

The agreement, which was expected, values Alexanders common shares outstanding at \$29 million (\$41.8 million).

Mercantile, which is a diversified money-brokerage group, said that it plans to build an organization that can play a significant part in London's changing financial markets, the companies said, adding that the acquisition of Alexanders would be a first step toward this end.

Alexanders is the fourth largest of Britain's 11 discount houses, which act as intermediaries between the Bank of England and the money markets, and also act as dealers in money-market instruments for financial institutions and large corporations.

Under the terms of the agreement, Mercantile would exchange 17 of its shares for every 12 of Alexanders common shares outstanding, or it would pay \$53.75 for every 12 Alexanders shares, the companies said.

Under the share exchange, each Alexanders share is valued at about 577 pence.

In trading Friday on the London Stock Exchange, Alexanders shares rose 103 pence to 555 pence. Shares of Mercantile were unchanged at 407 pence.

Mercantile is also offering £2 for each share outstanding of Alexanders 6 percent cumulative preference stock.

If the share offer were fully accepted, Mercantile would issue 7.13 million common shares, which would represent 9.6 percent of its shares outstanding.

The companies said that holders of Alexanders common would be entitled to the final 1983 dividend of 15.5 pence a share. The newly issued Mercantile shares would be eligible for the final dividend for the year ending April 30, but would not be entitled to the 3.75 pence interim dividend payable next month.

Under the alternative cash offer, Mercantile would buy back its shares issued under the agreement for 375 pence apiece, without commission expenses. The cash offer is conditional on full acceptance of the share offer, the companies said.

The two companies said that Alexanders would continue under current management, and would retain its name in the Mercantile group.

Progress Seen on Ambrosiano Accord

(Continued from Page 9)

an estimated \$20 million when it sold its 32-percent holding in Viareggio, one of Italy's leading construction companies.

Bankers also said that the Vatican is likely to raise another \$100 million by selling its 51-percent interest in an Italian bank, Banco Roma Svizzera. The balance of the \$250 million is expected to come from sales of real estate, although the possibility of the Vatican seeking a loan has not been ruled out, they said.

Known assets of the Ambrosiano group, which will also be sold off and distributed to creditors, include its stake in Banca del Gottardo, a small Swiss bank reputedly valued at about \$100 million.

John M. Hennessy, the president of Credit Suisse First Boston, who is in charge of selling the bank, said at a Zurich press conference Thursday that he expected to find a buyer "within 30 to 60 days."

The largest part of the settlement is expected to concern the creditors of Banco Ambrosiano's Luxembourg-based holding company, BAH, who have lost about \$600 million.

These banks will get back about 70 percent of their claims, or about \$420 million, the sources said. BAH's 88 main creditors, who negotiate as a separate group under the chairmanship of two British banks, Midland International and National Westminster, are to receive \$320 million, with another \$100 million going to other creditors in Switzerland and Italy and to creditors of Ambrosiano Andino, the Milan bank's Peruvian subsidiary.

A further \$100 million is likely to be paid to creditors of Banco Ambrosiano itself, the group's Milan-based parent bank.

The Vatican has been under intense pressure, both from the Italian government and from the creditor banks, to contribute to a settlement. Italy has found it increasingly difficult to borrow on international markets since the scandal broke because the 120 banks owed money by the Ambrosiano group are refusing to lead to Italian borrowers.

They also are suing the Italian government-appointed liquidators of the Ambrosiano group in the Italian courts and threatening to take legal action against the Vatican bank as well.

Schmidt Urges Creation Of 'Agreement to Lend'

NEW DELHI — The former West German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, called on banks Friday to draw up a "general agreement to lend," similar to the general arrangements to borrow, to help overcome the world debt crisis.

He told Asian parliamentarians that the agreement should spell out terms and conditions for borrowers, which should be the same for all countries.

Shocks Ahead for Crowd Followers

Markets Ready to Contradict Mass Attitudes

Widely followed analysts recently have told followers to expect wrong-way miracles in any number of open-market contests in which ICG researchers have anticipated opposite results. Early this year, for example, we believed the U.S. dollar and certain dollar-oriented blue chip stocks could rise no further because we were getting such powerful buying signals in currencies, commodities and growth stocks which the public was abandoning or selling short in order to flock after the implications of Jesse Jackson's Syrian coup. Stocks and commodities can't stay up when buying indications have been largely emotional, and they can't stay down when sellers have been driven the wrong way by faulty interpretation. A few complementary copies of ICG Growth and Gold reports will show you what we've been selling and what we've been buying while general consensus has prevailed. You will also find chart-illustrated projections showing why certain little-known pioneers in key growth areas may be preparing to gain dramatically while excessively-exploited issues and trading media of recent mass appeal begin to fade. For complimentary reports and fund details, simply telephone, telex or return the coupon.

PORTNAX DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

Bid: U.S. \$34. Asked: U.S. \$34. As of date: Feb. 17, 1984.

F. P. S. FINANCIAL PLANNING SERVICES BV
Kalkendael 112, 3rd Floor
1012 PK AMSTERDAM, Holland.
Phone: (0) 20-2047/22973. Telex: 18536.

Gold Options

Price	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
30	122.5-123.5	122.5-123.5	122.5-123.5
40	123.5-124.5	123.5-124.5	123.5-124.5
50	124.5-125.5	124.5-125.5	124.5-125.5
60	125.5-126.5	125.5-126.5	125.5-126.5
70	126.5-127.5	126.5-127.5	126.5-127.5
80	127.5-128.5	127.5-128.5	127.5-128.5
90	128.5-129.5	128.5-129.5	128.5-129.5
100	129.5-130.5	129.5-130.5	129.5-130.5
110	130.5-131.5	130.5-131.5	130.5-131.5
120	131.5-132.5	131.5-132.5	131.5-132.5
130	132.5-133.5	132.5-133.5	132.5-133.5
140	133.5-134.5	133.5-134.5	133.5-134.5
150	134.5-135.5	134.5-135.5	134.5-135.5
160	135.5-136.5	135.5-136.5	135.5-136.5
170	136.5-137.5	136.5-137.5	136.5-137.5
180	137.5-138.5	137.5-138.5	137.5-138.5
190	138.5-139.5	138.5-139.5	138.5-139.5
200	139.5-140.5	139.5-140.5	139.5-140.5
210	140.5-141.5	140.5-141.5	140.5-141.5
220	141.5-142.5	141.5-142.5	141.5-142.5
230	142.5-143.5	142.5-143.5	142.5-143.5
240	143.5-144.5	143.5-144.5	143.5-144.5
250	144.5-145.5	144.5-145.5	144.5-145.5
260	145.5-146.5	145.5-146.5	145.5-146.5
270	146.5-147.5	146.5-147.5	146.5-147.5
280	147.5-148.5	147.5-148.5	147.5-148.5
290	148.5-149.5	148.5-149.5	148.5-149.5
300	149.5-150.5	149.5-150.5	149.5-150.5
310	150.5-151.5	150.5-151.5	150.5-151.5
320	151.5-152.5	151.5-152.5	151.5-152.5
330	152.5-153.5	152.5-153.5	152.5-153.5
340	153.5-154.5	153.5-154.5	153.5-154.5
350	154.5-155.5	154.5-155.5	154.5-155.5
360	155.5-156.5	155.5-156.5	155.5-156.5
370	156.5-157.5	156.5-157.5	156.5-157.5
380	157.5-158.5	157.5-158.5	157.5-158.5
390	158.5-159.5	158.5-159.5	158.5-159.5
400	159.5-160.5	159.5-160.5	159.5-160.5
410	160.5-161.5	160.5-161.5	160.5-161.5
420	161.5-162.5	161.5-162.5	161.5-162.5
430	162.5-163.5	162.5-163.5	162.5-163.5
440	163.5-164.5	163.5-164.5	163.5-164.5
450	164.5-165.5	164.5-165.5	164.5-165.5
460	165.5-166.5	165.5-166.5	165.5-166.5
470	166.5-167.5	166.5-167.5	166.5-167.5
480	167.5-168.5	167.5-168.5	167.5-168.5
490	168.5-169.5	168.5-169.5	168.5-169.5
500	169.5-170.5	169.5-170.5	169.5-170.5
510	170.5-171.5	170.5-171.5	170.5-171.5
520	171.5-172.5	171.5-172.5	171.5-172.5
530	172.5-173.5	172.5-173.5	172.5-173.5
540	173.5-174.5	173.5-174.5	173.5-174.5
550	174.5-175.5	174.5-175.5	174.5-175.5
560	175.5-176.5	175.5-176.5	175.5-176.5
570	176.5-177.5	176.5-177.5	176.5-177.5
580	177.5-178.5	177.5-178.5	177.5-178.5
590	178.5-179.5	178.5-179.5	178.5-179.5
600	179.5-180.5	179.5-180.5	179.5-180.5
610	180.5-181.5	180.5-181.5	180.5-181.5
620	181.5-182.5	181.5-182.5	181.5-182.5
630	182.5-183.5	182.5-183.5	182.5-183.5
640	183.5-184.5	183.5-184.5	183.5-184.5
650	184.5-185.5	184.5-185.5	184.5-185.5
660	185.5-186.5	185.5-186.5	185.5-186.5
670	186.5-187.5	186.5-187.5	186.5-187.5
680	187.5-188.5	187.5-188.5	187.5-188.5
690	188.5-189.5	188.5-189.5	188.5-189.5
700	189.5-190.5	189.5-190.5	189.5-190.5
710	190.5-191.5	190.5-191.5	190.5-191.5
720	191.5-192.5	191.5-192.5	191.5-192.5
730	192.5-193.5	192.5-193.5	192.5-193.5
740	193.5-194.5	193.5-194.5	193.5-194.5
750	194.5-195.5	194.5-195.5	194.5-195.5
760	195.5-196.5	195.5-196.5	195.5-196.5
770	196.5-197.5	196.5-197.5	196.5-197.5
780	197.5-198.5	197.5-198.5	197.5-198.5
790	198.5-199.5	198.5-199.5	198.5-199.5
800	199.5-200.5	199.5-200.5	199.5-200.5
810	200.5-201.5	200.5-201.5	200.5-201.5
820	201.5-202.5	201.5-202.5	201.5-202.5
830	202.5-203.5	202.5-203.5	202.5-203.5
840	203.5-204.5	203.5-204.5	203.5-204.5
850	204.5-205.5	204.5-205.5	204.5-205.5
860	205.5-206.5	205.5-206.5	205.5-206.5
870	206.5-207.5	206.5-207.5	206.5-207.5
880	207.5-208.5	207.5-208.5	207.5-208.5
890	208.5-209.5	208.5-209.5	208.5-209.5
900	209.5-210.5	209.5-210.5	209.5-210.5
910	210.5-211.5	210.5-211.5	210.5-211.5
920	211.5-212.5	211.5-212.5	211.5-212.5
930	212.5-213.5	212.5-213.5	212.5-213.5
940	213.5-214.5	213.5-214.5	213.5-214.5
950	214.5-215.5	214.5-215.5	214.5-215.5
960	215.5-216.5	215.5-216.5	215.5-216.5
970	216.5-217.5	216.5-217.5	216.5-217.5
980	217.5-218.5	217.5-218.5	217.5-218.5
990	218.5-219.5	218.5-219.5	218.5-219.5
1000	219.5-220.5	219.5-220.5	219.5-220.5

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40	123.5-124.5	123.5-124.5	123.5-124.5
50	124.5-125.5	124.5-125.5	124.5-125.5
60	125.5-126.5	125.5-126.5	125.5-126.5
70	126.5-127.5	126.5-127.5	126.5-127.5
80	127.5-128.5	127.5-128.5	127.5-128.5
90	128.5-129.5	128.5-129.5	128.5-129.5
100	129.5-130.5	129.5-130.5	129.5-130.5
110	130.5-131.5	130.5-131.5	130.5-131.5
120	131.5-132.5	131.5-132.5	131.5-132.5
130	132.5-133.5	132.5-133.5	132.5-133.5
140	133.5-134.5	133.5-134.5	133.5-134.5
150	134.5-135.5	134.5-135.5	134.5-135.5
160	135.5-136.5	135.5-136.5	135.5-136.5
170	136.5-137.5	136.5-137.5	136.5-137.5
180	137.5-138.5	137.5-138.5	137.5-138.5
190	138.5-139.5	138.5-139.5	138.5-139.5
200	139.5-140.5	139.5-140.5	139.5-140.5
210	140.5-141.5	140.5-141.5	140.5-141.5
220	141.5-142.5	141.5-142.5	141.5-142.5
230	142.5-143.5	142.5-143.5	142.5-143.5
240	143.5-144.5	143.5-144.5	143.5-144.5
250	144.5-145.5	144.5-145.5	144.5-145.5
260	145.5-146.5	145.5-146.5	145.5-146.5
270	146.5-147.5	146.5-147.5	146.5-147.5
280	147.5-148.5	147.5-148.5	147.5-148.5
290	148.5-149.5	148.5-149.5	148.5-149.5
300	149.5-150.5	149.5-150.5	149.5-150.5
310	150.5-151.5	150.5-151.5	150.5-151.5
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Official Says Choice Was Clear on LTV Plan

By Michael Isikoff
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Assistant U.S. Attorney General J. Paul McGrath says the decision to oppose the merger between Republic Steel Corp. and LTV Corp. "was not a close call" and was recommended unanimously by the Justice Department's economists.

Mr. McGrath asserted in an interview Thursday that the role of the Justice Department in the case was largely exaggerated by the companies as a justification for the \$770-million transaction that would have turned LTV into the No. 2 steelmaker in the United States. In particular, imports in the steel and alloy sheet market "have not been a factor" in the domestic steel market and have declined in recent years, he said.

He also said the two companies had submitted "puffed up" claims of cost efficiencies that he found most entirely unjustified.

In the end, Mr. McGrath added, the decision of the Justice Department was only one decision that could have been made under the antitrust laws

and I don't think there's any doubt about that.

As for the pending merger proposal of U.S. Steel Corp. and National Steel Corp., Mr. McGrath strongly indicated that the department will take an equally hard line. "Obviously, we have to be consistent — that's a given," he said.

Wednesday's decision has drawn unusually heavy criticism. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige and the U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, both expressed strong disapproval of Mr. McGrath's position, saying that it will make it more difficult for the steel industry to compete in world markets and is likely to result in an upsurge in protectionist sentiment.

But Mr. McGrath, 43, was unruffled by the attacks on his first major antitrust decision. It is not the job of the Justice Department to cure the ills of steel industry or even suggest alternatives to outright mergers, he said.

Yet Mr. McGrath again held out the possibility of some accommodation with LTV and Republic if



J. Paul McGrath

they modified their agreement. During a statement Wednesday, Mr. McGrath suggested that "jointly realized economies" short of a merger, such as intercompany sales or exchanges of raw materials or other products as well as "industrywide negotiations," might pass antitrust tests.

U.S. Revises Gas-Import Regulations

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The government, seeking to reduce the prices that U.S. consumers pay for natural gas, has adopted a requirement that new contracts for imported gas be priced competitively with domestic gas or other fuels.

Among other things, the revision of Energy Department guidelines represents the end of an eight-year-old system under which the United States has bought gas from Canada at a border price that was uniform from the Atlantic to the Pacific. That price is now \$3.40 to \$4.40 per million British thermal units, a range that serves as a basis for pricing natural gas from Mexico.

"That whole process is now being taken away," said Rayburn D. Hanzlik, administrator of the Economic Regulatory Administration, an Energy Department unit. Thursday's guidelines, he said, are "a blueprint for encouraging and unleashing market forces" that are expected to result eventually in lower prices.

Most Canadian gas is consumed in the upper Middle West, the Pacific Northwest and California. Existing contracts are not directly affected, but companies were asked to review their contracts and report on how they conform with the new policy.

Initial reaction from Canada, which last year supplied 78 percent of the gas imported by the United States, was guarded.

James Wright, a spokesman for the Canadian Embassy in Washington, said: "Change is always difficult to swallow. We're going to have to work with it as best we can."

In 1982, with demand declining, imported gas began to become uncompetitive in most U.S. markets. Major interstate pipelines paid producers an average price of \$2.90 per 1,000 cubic feet (30 cubic meters) last August, compared with the average of \$3.93 they paid for imports. There are about one million BTU's in 1,000 cubic feet.

Mr. Hanzlik said Thursday, however, that only 38 percent of gas available under current Canadian contracts is being taken by pipeline customers. The United States imports about 5 percent of its gas needs.

The effect on New York-area consumers appeared likely to be small. Brooklyn Union Gas Co., for example, gets no Canadian gas now, although a spokesman noted that the company participates in the 14-member Boundary Gas Inc. consortium of Northeast utilities that recently signed a contract to buy 40 million cubic feet a day beginning in November.

Thursday's move was hailed by some members of Congress, who have sought to ban high-priced imports through legislation.

"It's exactly the right approach," an aide to Representative Tom Corcoran, an Illinois Republican, said. But Mr. Corcoran was reported to be "disappointed" that existing contracts are not covered.

Under the guidelines, pending and future contracts for imports will be scrutinized to see if the gas will be marketable throughout the life of the contract. Price, however, will no longer be the only factor; stress will be put on such considerations as flexibility in the contract.

BM Moves Into Portable PC Market

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. has introduced the IBM Portable Personal Computer, moving into the market for lightweight computers with a screen that will probably force competitors to slash prices.

The computer giant also announced Thursday a "cluster program" that enables computer users to wire together up to 64 IBM computers in a network. Messages could be sent from one machine to another, and the computers could be used to share information and programs stored on a single hard disk. This means that the \$700-version of the IBM's home computer, could be used as an inexpensive, diskless workstation.

IBM said its new, 30-pound (1.5-kilo) computer, which the industry categorizes as transportable,

would be available March 1, selling for \$2,795. Included in that price are 256,000 bytes of internal memory, a single floppy disk drive, and a built-in nine-inch display screen.

The company is expected to ship 2.5 million units of its Personal Computer line this year, but warned Thursday that initial supplies would be limited.

The company said that almost all of the programs designed for the Personal Computer would run on the portable version.

Analysts noted that the company's description of the machine made it sound almost identical to the Compaq, an IBM-compatible computer that sells for \$2,995 and is made by Compaq Computer Corp. of Houston.

Compaq has dominated the market for portable computers in the last year, generating revenue of \$111 million, but its stock has

slipped in recent weeks. Thursday, after news of the new IBM machine leaked out, Compaq closed at 74, down 1, in heavy trading, to a new low.

Also possibly hurt are Columbia Data Products, Eagle Computer Corp., Televideo Corp. and Kaypro Corp., all makers of portable computers.

Esther Dyson, publisher of Release 1.0, an industry newsletter, said the new machine could force Compaq to reduce its price. She also speculated that it might force IBM to cut the price of its Personal Computer, because the portable version would cost only \$300 less than its larger cousin.

IBM said the cluster program, in a typical configuration linking five computers, would sell for \$2,540, including adapters and cables needed to wire the machines together.

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THE CANDIDATES

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THE ISSUES

MARCH 13. 12 primaries and caucuses make this "Super Tuesday." Could be Glenn's Waterloo. South also crucial to Hollings and Aiken, both Southerners, and a test of Jackson's pull with blacks.

MARCH 14. Field could narrow. Candidates with less than 10 percent in any 2 consecutive primaries will lose Federal matching funds in 30 days.

MARCH 28. After 15 more primaries and caucuses, 30% of pledged delegates will have been picked, commanding lead now possible. Illinois was key test of industrial-state sentiment. If Glenn is strong, Mondale must shine there.

APRIL 3-10. Blockbuster set of big-state votes. If Democratic race is still contested, N.Y. and Pa. could be critical.

APR. 14-MAY 7. Mostly a caucus period; delegates count mounts. 32% of all delegates are chosen by caucus.

JUNE 5. 5 primaries, and season's end. Calif. and N.J. important if race still on; if not, could matter as protest votes. Manoeuvring for Vice Presidential nomination comes out into the open.

AUGUST 20-23. Republican National Convention, Dallas. If Reagan is the assured nominee, party officials may cancel the last day.

SEPTEMBER 3. Labor Day: traditional opening of general election campaign.

SOMETIME IN OCTOBER. A nationally televised Presidential debate, probably. Maybe more than one.

MID-OCT.-NOV. 2. Last economic statistics before Election Day become political events. Growth and inflation figures come 2 weeks, unemployment, 4 days, before the vote.

NOV. 6. Election day.

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